HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 113— BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10Sept.	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ...	MALOJAx	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,075
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ –		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA –		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA –		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @†.		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* –	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx –	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th Sept	VARSOVA ...	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	CHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
14th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd Novr.	KARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	11 Sept.	17 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22130, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355,

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY LD.

(ESTD. 1896.)

OLDEST—STRONG—POPULAR

AND A

MOST SUCCESSFUL OFFICE.

BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS

Rs. 100 per thousand for the quinquennium.

THE HIGHEST BONUS ever declared by any Indian company on Endowment Policies.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE A BHARAT POLICY.

For particulars apply:—

THE SECRETARY,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND CEMENT THE BEST PORTLAND CEMENT THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. TRADE MARK

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.

Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 3-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS' LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1- LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esool Building, D'Mello Street, Mazagon Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

WANTED.—A SPINNING MASTER for Up-country Mill for Ring Frames. Apply Box No. 2025, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R9234

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to act as Principal. Applications with full particulars and the least acceptable pay must reach Mr. MOHD. AHMED ALI, the Managing Director, the School of Applied Electricity, Kapurthala before the 16th September, 1927.
A R436

PETTY CONTRACTORS FOR EARTHWORK are invited to submit applications to the Foundation Company, Limited, for piecework contracts on irrigation works in Gwalior State. Only reliable men, possessing the necessary experience, will be considered and no advances will be made. Terms and particulars may be obtained from the Company's Engineer, at the Grand Hotel, Gwalior C. I., to which address alone application should be made.
A 29240

IRRIGATION WORKS OVERSEER WANTED.—The Foundation Company Limited, require at an early date the services of a fully qualified OVERSEER, thoroughly experienced in the construction of Irrigation Works, including earthen dams. Only men of long experience and of proved integrity need apply. Punjabi Mohamedans with the necessary qualifications preferred. Starting salary about Rs. 150/-. Also SUB-DIVISIONAL or DIVISIONAL CLERK with P. W. D. experience in the Irrigation Department, and of similar class to above. Apply in own handwriting, giving references and full details of previous experience, to the Company's Engineer, C/o Grand Hotel, Gwalior, C. I.
A 29239

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

IF you are looking for a nice comfortable flat—come and see MCFADDEN'S FLATS.

TO SUB-LET.—Light-airy ROOM for Dispensary, Office, etc., at Frere Road, Fort, opposite Caxton Works, Apply APPEAL PRESS, between 5 and 6 p.m.
C R438.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A suitable, educated and accomplished BRIDE for an M.Sc., Agarwal, Bachelor, age 21, healthy, highly connected, and son of a highly placed Government Officer. Preference will be given to inter-caste relationship. Persons holding similar views will please correspond with: GYAN CHANDRA HAZRATGANJ, Lucknow
M R432

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21936

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

RAMJAS COLLEGE, DELHI

WANTED.

(1) One professor of English.
(2) One professor of History.
(3) One professor of Economics.
(4) One professor of Mathematics.

Professors of English and Mathematics to teach up to M. A. standard, the others upto B.A. Hons standard. Pay and grade according to qualifications. Preference will be given to first class men and men with teaching experience. Apply to the PRINCIPAL Ramjas College, Pucha Nat wan, Delhi.
29228

RE. THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1927, for the purchase of the Cotton Mill known as "The Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.," situate at Reay Road, Mazagaon which he is now prepared to sell by private treaty.

For further particulars and information apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1927.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.
The Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
29237

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that AGA SYED JALAL SYED AHMED TABATABAI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Motilal Kalianji is the present Fazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Road in the Oart known as Tad Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 987, New Survey No. 8141 and Cadestral Survey No. 524 of the Bhuleshwar Division wrongly described in the previous documents as New Survey No. 13 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3579 and Street No. 19 (New Street No. 20), containing by admeasurement 124 square yards or thereabouts but according to City Survey Extract the same admeasures 119 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly of late Luxman Shridarkar but now of Mulchand Dewchand on the West by the house formerly of Ambaji Nathoo but now of Laxman Mahadeo Saitavdekar, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Jivibai wife of Morarji Goculdas and partly by the property of Mulchand Devchand, on the South by the Oart called Tadwady.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29236

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2269 of 1923.

Messrs. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, a firm. .....Plaintiffs.

Versus

RADHARAMAN, son of Ramchandra. .....Defendant.

To,

RADHARAMAN, son of Ramchandra, The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 16,332-1-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 19th June, 1923, till judgment costs and interest on judgment and that you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th day of October, 1927, at 11-15 a.m. Standard Time and TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day and time before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1927.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
29238

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT KIRKEE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 4-30 P.M (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT KIRKEE KNOWN AS "RIVER VIEW" AND "MOOLA COTTAGE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Wasudeo Ganputrao Agaskar and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land admeasuring about 12,000 square yards together with a stone paved bungalow, and cottage standing thereon known as "River View" and "Moola Cottage," respectively, situate at Kirkee, off the Aundh Road, a few minutes' walk from the Kirkee Station. They are bounded on the West by the Government Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, on the North by the river Moola, on the South by a bungalow belonging to Bai Anjani, and on the East by Cross Road leading to Aundh Road.

The main bungalow consists of ground floor building, containing two bed rooms and dressing rooms with bath rooms attached to each. All tiled with white tiles and fitted with sanitary fittings, also one large hall facing West, a verandah in front, a detached block of kitchen, store rooms, etc.

The cottage consists of two bed rooms with bath rooms, one dining and drawing room, kitchen, verandah, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.) AT "KHATAU BHUWAN," WODEHOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. BENNEET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, electric lamp and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet, phonograph, engravings and oil paintings, English ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboards, chesterfield and drawing room suites, fitted pegamoid leather and full sprung, fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from the 18th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
Great Scotch-Irish Comedy.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. Matinee on Holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kasur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Lyallapur	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Ludhiana	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Meerut City	Quetta
Calcutta	Multan City	Rawalpindi
Cawnpore	Patiala	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Shahjahanpur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Simla	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Srinagar	Srinagar
Gujranwalla		
Gujrat		
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Telegram: Weer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

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on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 6.

October	..	22.55 plus .16
December	..	22.84 plus .16
January	..	22.87 plus .13
March	..	23.07 plus .19
May	..	23.17 plus .21
Middling Spot	..	22.75 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 6.

October	..	22.47 plus .08
January	..	22.76 plus .10
Middling Spot	..	22.22 plus .07

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.

NEW YORK, 10-30 A.M.:—		
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).		
October	..	22.55
January	..	22.88
March	..	23.04
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—		
October	..	22.55
January	..	22.88
March	..	23.05
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—		
October	..	22.54
January	..	22.77
March	..	22.94

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	81,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	42,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

September	..	11.86 plus .16
October	..	11.86 plus .17
November	..	11.89 plus .17
December	..	11.93 plus .16
January	..	11.96 plus .17
February	..	11.94 plus .17
March	..	11.97 plus .18
April	..	11.95 plus .18
May	..	11.97 plus .20
June	..	11.89 plus .23
July	..	11.85 plus .24
August	..	11.75 plus .25
September	..	11.63 plus .29
Middling Spot	..	12.20 plus .07

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Scinde Good	..	9.45
Scinde Fully Good	..	9.65
Scinde Fine	..	9.85
Bengal Good	..	9.45
Bengal Fully Good	..	9.65
Bengal Fine	..	9.85
Oomra Good	..	9.95
Oomra Fully Good	..	10.20
Oomra Fine	..	10.45
Broach Good	..	10.30
Broach Fully Good	..	10.60
Broach Fine	..	10.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

September	..	19.80 plus .20
October	..	19.92 plus .20
November	..	20.12 plus .20
December	..	20.13 plus .21
January	..	20.15 plus .23
Februray	..	20.15 plus .24
March	..	20.15 plus .26
April	..	20.15 plus .26
May	..	20.11 plus .25
June	..	20.10 plus .25
July	..	20.10 plus .25
August	..	20.10 plus .25
September	..	20.10 plus .25
Sakellaridis F.G.F Spot		20.40 plus .05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 6.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers 56|6.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers 52|6.
Wheat Australian (South) Parcels:—
Afloat paid and sellers 53|9.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—
Sept. shipment sellers 53

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 6.

Cotton-seed, Bombay:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £9-2-6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.
Sept.|Oct. shipment quoted £19-5-0.

TREASURY BILLS.

ABCEPTED TENTERS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

A press communique with regard to the sale of treasury bills to-day says:—

The total amount applied for was Rs. 2,03,10,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 1,58,10,000 were received at Rs. 97-9-0 and above, and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-9-11.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 6.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	.....	25-5|16
Forward	.....	25-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1 2.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 6.

	£
Copper English best Selected	60-5|8
Copper Braziers ..	70-1|2
Yellow Metal ..	62-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	24-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	14
Tin English Ingots ..	287-1|2

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 6.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-5|16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 6.

Demand Bills	..	485.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 6.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. ..	20-3|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	.. 115
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	9-7|8
National Bank ..	50-1|4
Eastern Bank ..	6-1 4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. ..	86-7|8
Conversion Loan ..	75
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c. ..	102
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. ..	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan ..	59-5|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..	69-5 8
Consols ..	54-1|4
War Loan 5 per cent. ..	102-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. ..	93

LONDON DISCCUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 6.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-5 16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 6.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	28.85
T.T. Milan on London	89.57
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on Londo	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.96

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Oct.|Dec. delivery buyers 30|9.
Jan.|Apl. delivery buyers 31.6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Sept|Oct. shipment paid £17|7|6.
Oct Nov. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Sept. shipment Continent paid £15-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £18-5-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Sept. per cwt. 15|2-1|4.
Oct|Dec per cwt. 15 3-3|4.
Jan|March per cwt. 15|6-3|4
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15 5-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 15|6 1|4.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Varying crop estimates of 12 to 14 million bales. Scattered covering. Market awaiting Bureau Futures.

LOCAL.—Scattered buying and long liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. hav received the following cables dated 6th inst:—

New York: October highest 22.63 (10-17 a.m.) lowest 22.47 (16-05 a.m.)

Liverpool 9 a.m.: Light rains in Georgia and Central belt.

8-50 p.m.: Weather Map: Rains in Mississippi, Louisina and Texas. Procter Gamble and Co. condition: 60.2 per cent. crop 13,600,000, Miss Giles 60.1 per cent., crop 13,500,00 bales. Southern Cotton Co. 55.7 per cent.; crop 12,038,000 bales.

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

"We are afraid to sell "short" and personally are awaiting higher levels. Would await further advance New Crop before putting out sales for the long run."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:—

"Consensus of opinion is that the report will be under 13,000 000 bales. If correct think upward tendency."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst. (5 p.m.): from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market somewhat bewildered by varying crop estimates ranging from 12,000 to 13,600. Don't expect much change pending Bureau; prices will hen be regulated by report."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and improved 24 points n shorts covering on reports of unfavourable weather. At the advance there was some liquidation and prices closed at a net gain of 13 to 21 points. Spot cotton improved 15 points to 22.75c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened quiet but improved 17 to 24 points on better New York cables and reports of further rains. Spot sales continue large at 10,000 bales and Spot prices improved 7 points to 12.20d. per ib.

Further private crop estimates are issued varying from 12 million bales by the Southern Product Co., to 13,600,000 bales by Messrs. Procter Gamble and Co. It is impossible to say as to what figures will be confirmed by the Bureau. Along with the usual condition and indicated crop, we will be informed of ginning figures upto 31st ultimo and abandonment of acreage if there be any. With our own lights we believe the Bureau report will show a reduction of about 12 to 14 per cent. in the condition of the growing crop from the last report, and if the same is confirmed, we believe it will be received mildly Bullish.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Following a small rise in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 460/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 465/ on scattered buying. At the advance there was some liquidation and the prices closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	460	465	460	462
Oomra D/J.	428	430	428	428
Bengal D/J.	384	384	378	378/3

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Liverpool opened 2 points higher but declined 10 points in later cables. The local market opened at Rs. 462 and improved to Rs. 464/ on short covering. At the advance there was some liquidation and the market closed quiet but steady as under:—

Broach A/M.	462	464	461	461
Oomra D/J.	430	430/8	429/8	429/8
Bengal D/J.	386	386	385	385

The local market will open to-morrow at 9 p.m. for forward business.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Bengal 387 D/J.
Broach 463 A M.
Oomra 430 D/J.
Southern 415 August/September.
Ready market closed on Thursday Friday and Saturday.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

100 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Jaipur 358
100 Ozorurin & Co. Sailu 435
100 Langli & Co. Africa 667
100 Japan T. & Co. Bijapur 445
100 Century Mill Bijapur 435
100 G G Kesha & Co. Broach 428
100 E D Sassoon & Co. Gidarwa 405
100 Bussan & Co. Dholera 405
100 Ralli Bros. Dholera 405
100 Volkart Bros. Bengal 385
100 Vardhman Bros. Sailu 435
100 Vardhman Bros. Satona 435
100 Vardhman Bros. Kalajin 420
100 Mooljee Jetha & Co. Kalajin 395
100 Gokak Mill Nagar 395
100 G G Kesha Nanded 431
100 Volkart Bros. Broach 441
100 Motilal Moorjee Manavadar 401

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Week ending 3rd Sept. 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	311	906	717
Receipts at U. S. Ports	304	640	694
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	19	54	73
To Continent	116	292	321
To Japan, Canada, &c.	11	41	49
Total	146	387	442
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	207	1212	1026
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	50	267	2045
Visible Supply			
Stocks at American Ports		1078	596
Stocks at American Interior Towns		337	487
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1757	920
Total		3172	2003
Last week		3064	1982
Difference on week		+108	+21

	This week	Last week
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	1196	890
Exports of American cotton to India	Nil	1000
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)	1300	1300

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 7

Castorseed Delivery September Opening 53|12, Highest 54|4, Closing 52|14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 51|12, Highest 52|4, Closing 51|3.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4|12|6, Closing 4|12|3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 59|, Highest 59|9, Closing 59|.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 7

			Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		395
„ Fine	M.G,	390 Nov.+22/3Dec.+15	
„	F. G.	M, G.	385/—
ind-Punjab Fine	„	„	390/—
„	F. G.	„	385/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		440/42
Nagpur „	440 42. Nov+31/Dec+22		
Yeotmal	„		435-38
Arvi	435 38 Nov+23/Dec+13 4		
Amracti			430-32
KhamgaonAkola	430-32 Nov+16/De+7-8		
Mulkapur	„		425-27
Khandesh	425/27 Nov.+8Dec.—		
Muthia Fine	M.G, 418-20 Dec.—6		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„		433-35
Purna Average	„		422-25
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	428-30
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	428-30
Burwah Sanavad			428-30
Broach Fine M.G.,			460-62
„ F.G.,			450-52
Westerns Good MG			425-28
Western Good H.G.			
Cambodia Fine M.G.			470-75
Miraj Sangli F.G.M.G.			445-50
Compta F.G. M.G.			440|45
Dhollera F.G. M.G.			
Kadi Vir. F.G.M.G.			

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Sept. 7

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 6th inst.

Wheat	18,226 cwts.
Linseed	6,329
Gingellyseeds	683
Groundnuts	2,532
Castorseed	1,221
Rice	40.829
Myrahollams	3,568
Cottonseed	5,238
Mowraseed	358
Gram	892
Joowar	2,824
Maize	42
Barley	894
Bajrse	3,194
Coal	387 tons.

N PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 5.

FORWARD RATES:—			
Wheat Asuj	..	4 10	3
Wheat Maghar	..	4 12	3
Gram Asuj	..	4 1	0
Gram Katik	..	4 2	0
Barley Asuj	..	3 3	6
Gram Jeth 1985	..	3 11	0
Cottonseeds Maghar	..	3 12	6
READY:—			
Wheat	4 8 0 to	4 15	0
Gram	4 0 0 to	4 3	0
Barley	3 2 0 to	3 3	0
Cottonseeds	3 13 0 to	3 12	0
Rapeseed	7 8 0 to	7 12	0
Rapeseed Oil		20 8	0

MARKET ARRIVALS:—

Wheat	900 mds.
Gram	500 mds.
Barley	100 mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 7.

In full-pressed Bales.	yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	31	101	160
Central India	347	944	1534
Barsi and Nagar	108	372	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	..
Berar	118	424	464
Central Provinces	112	495	62
Total Oomras	716	2,236	2 220
Dholera	..	918	353
N.W. Provinces ..	381	701	47
Rajputana ..		455	1127
Sind-Punjab ..	7	334	708
Broach ..		103	..
Coompta & Dharwar ..		333	957
Westerns-Northerns		1	2,460
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..		..	23.3
Persian	247	463	61
American		4051	96
Egyptian and African ..		..	274
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	..
Total	1,351	97,00	10,626

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st August

In full pressed Bales. Yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe 585	4,18,738	5,53,208
Japan & China	15,38,870	18,73,786
Coast Ports ..	26,412	24,953
Up-country by Rail	1,86,596	1,17076
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	25,132	8,788
Total 585	21,95,748	25,77,811

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and the Prices both for Spot and Forward deliveries are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
S/S Nurmahal, Sh. 15-2 per cwt F. B. H.
Ship. August Sh. 15-2 1-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Ship. September Sh. 15 3 1-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Ship. Octo-Nov-Dec Sh 15 6 1-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Ship. Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C I F, September Sh. 15-5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Oct-Nov-Dec Sh. 15-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 15-10 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready, Rs. 15-2 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Our Silver market shows a nett decline of 4 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week the market exhibited a somewhat easier feeling in sympathy with the Shanghai Exchange. The easiness was also due to the report that surplus silver would be sold by the Government in future though cautiously. In the middle of the week the market recovered on short-covering and buying by Commission Houses on improvement in the Shanghai Exchange. At the close however, the market remained easy on long liquidation and on selling on Calcutta account. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 57-14 on the 5th instant and the lowest Rs. 57-1 on the 1st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-13. T T Shanghai on London is 0 1-16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-6 1-16 on the 5th instant and the lowest 2-5 5-8 on the 1st instant.

The London price is 0 1-8 higher. The market was steady with India being a buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 54 7-8 cents. I.e. 0 1-8 cent. higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 54 7-8 cents on the 3rd instant and the lowest 54 3-8 cents on the 1st instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1-4.

In view of the moderate fluctuations, we are having in Silver for the present, it would be advisable for the time being to operate on both sides, buying on declines and selling on advances.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 6.

Para Rubber Oct|Nov. value 1 3-1|4.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The local Silver market opened at Rs. 57/9 and improved on short covering. There was only small business and the technical situation of the market continues quiet.

Ready	Rs. 57 12 6
Bhadarwa	57/9 57/12 57/9 57/12
Asho	57/10 57/13 57/10 57/13
Shanghai London	2-6

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Ready	21 8 9
Bhadarwa	21 7 6
Asho	21 7 9

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 28/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.—Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 130 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 126 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 133 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 168 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 135 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 276.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84.11 1/2.
London.—Silver per oz. Ready 25.5.
London —Silver per oz. (Forward 25.5.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. India was a buyer at lower rate. China came in as a seller after the fixing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

3 Months 4 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 1|2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931|38 Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 100|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|9.
5 1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111|8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1|2 per cent Paper Rs. 75|6, 1945-55 Rs. 107|7 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.
Tone of Market.—Steady dull.

KEROSINE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 7

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.)

Bombay, Sept. 7.

	Rs. as. p.
Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New Tins per pair	7 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6 6 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	5 0 6

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

Bombay, Sept. 6.

(In pounds sterling).

	Remittances during the week ending 3rd September 1927.	Total remittance from 1st April 1927 to 3rd September 1927.
Sterling purchased in India	25,000	6,470,000
Sterling taken over in London.		
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury		5,574,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury.		
Council Bills		
Total	25,000	12,044,000

THE WEATHR.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay ,Sept. 7

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 56.62, Fort 72.17, J. J. Hospital 56.25.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 44.79, Fort 50.51, J. J. Hospital 48.36.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 60.84, Fort 89.09, J. J. Hospital 72.63.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th September 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.843 inches (.053 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.739 inches (.090 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (1.1 above norma').

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (1.6 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.69 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOOR THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except at Lahore, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.18" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and northwest Rajputana and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of Rajputana. Vapour in air is in excess at Mount Abu. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.25" of rain, and Indore 0.10". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka. Temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south and west of the Province. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar and the adjoining districts; the minimum was lower than usual in most parts of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85 deg. .8 (1 deg. above nomal) and a minimum temperature of 78 deg. .5 (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the west.—The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan, the minimum was lower than usual in the latter area and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains weak over the whole of the reporting area. Rain has fallen locally in Gujarat and Central India West, and at a few stations in Rajputana and southeast Madras. The only important amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.13" at Madras.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

"NAVRAS."

We congratulate "Navras" and its talented Editor, Mrs. Meherbai Maneckji Davar, on the silver jubilee of this popular Parsi journal. The occasion has been celebrated by the issue of a delightful illustrated number of the journal containing besides illustrations interesting and instructive contributions, in English and Gujarati, from prominent men and women. Among the contributors are the Hon. Sir Pherozе Sethna, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and "G.K.N".

SHIPPING

Sept. 7.

ARRIVAL.

Castalia, Elder, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7.

Elveric, Clerk, Calcutta.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Bassano, Harrison, Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 7.

Steamer Wabasha for Rangoon.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Jalaputra for Rangoon.
Steamer Bankura for Basreh.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer C|Canterbury for Liverpool.

S S Castalia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Castalia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Elveric:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Elveric, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I. B. H. Coy.'s steamer Shwedagon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Bassano:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer Bassano, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, September 6.

	1927-26 Bales.	Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 2nd to 5th instant. ..		7835	6968+867
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 5th nst.		8349	9334—985
SHIPMENTS. 2nd to 5 th inst. ..			
United Kingdom	1917	..	+ 1917
Continent ..	2717	7976	— 5259
China, Japan & Coast Ports	32444	..	+ 32444
Total.	37078	7976	+ 29102
SHIPMENTS. 1st Sept. to 5th inst. ..			
United Kingdom	1917	..	+ 1917
Continent ..	3301	9419	— 6118
China ..	3000	..	+ 3000
Japan .	29444	..	+ 29444
Coast Ports ..	..	..	.. ..
U.S.A. ..	..	..	.. ..
Total.	37662	9419	+ 28243
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	842	550	+ 292
China, Japan & Coast Ports.. ..	6951		— 6951

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 26th Aug.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	6517	10261
Bombay	704	2278
Sind	298	128
Bengal	888	611
U. P.	463	349
Punjab	527	..
C. P.	..	..
Berar	..	..
N. W. F. Provinces	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	..	65
Burma (A)	2.6	..
Jodhpur State (B) ..	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajpipla State ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	225	..
Baroda State ..	..	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State ..	..	..
Alwar State (c) ..	..	..
Holkar State (a) ..	..	..
Katosan State ..	..	..
Total	9883	13692

1st Sept. to 26th Aug.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	3689:2*	456948
Bombay	745414	855617
Sind	130222	210041
Bengal	50051	48618
U. P.	179639	193588
Punjab	623606	1077326
C. P.	343301	371743
Berar	746714	600640
N. W. F. Provinces ..	965	2177
Ajmer Merwar	38199	63358
Burma (A)	44972	88258
Jodhpur State (b) ..	5690	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	12907	16804
Baroda State	97291	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State ..	1953	..
Awar State (c) ..	4190	2473
Holkar State (a) ..	2972	..
Katosan State	238	..
Total	3436325	4005801

*Adjusted (a) to 19th Aug. (b) to 12th Aug. (c)to 29th July.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)			£ 104. 0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 4. 3.9
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock			£ 90.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)			£ 0. 10.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108. 0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 8.6
Burma Corporation Ltd.			£ 0.13.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 5. 7.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)			£ 99. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)			£ 97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)			£ 1. 1.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China			£ 20. 10.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.			£ 6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes			£ 17. 5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.			£ 115. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock			£ 69.15.0*
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)			£ 93. 5.0
India 3% Sterling Stock			£ 59.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)			£ 102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)			£ 100.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.			£ 2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited			£ 3. 3.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 0.18.6
National Bank of India Ltd			£ 50.5.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)			£ 5.17.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.			£ 9. 17.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 o/o Debs.. ..			£ 82.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.			£ 4.11.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)			£ 196.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)			£ 89. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)			£ 99.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)			£ 99. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)			£ 102. 0.0

Remarks:—Market firm, tendency up- ward.
* India 3 1/2 per cent Stg. Loan XD 17/6 and 3 per cent. 15/.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face value	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. £	£1 0 0	1 2 6
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	93 7 6
Nundy droog gold Ord.	0 10 0	6 13 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 0 0	1 3 9
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	0 18 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 19 6
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	1 8 3
Burma Copn.	Rs 10 0 0	0 13 0
British American Tobacco.	£ 1 0 0	5 5 6
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 17 0
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 7 9
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 14 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	3 18 3
West Rend consolidated Mines	1 0 0	4 2 0
Rhodesian and General Asbestor	1 0 0	4 10 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 12 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 7 6
James Finaly Ord.	0 10 0	0 17 0
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 1 3
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 11 3
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 4 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 8 3
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 2 6
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 14 4½
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 11 3
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 13 0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 7 3

Remarks.—Government Securities.— Firm.
General Securities.—Improving tendency.
Oil shares.—Strong.
Rubber shares.—Steady but quiet. Stock of Rubber in London.—65,162 Tons.
Increase on week.—903 Tons.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, Supru (Dutch)	15 4 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 2 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago, Flour, 1st quality	11 8 0
Sago, Flour, market quality	11 4 0
Maize, Starch, continental	15 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 4 0
Zinc Chloride English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg:	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash	31 0 0
Soda, Ash,	6 12 0
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A BOY.

Nadir Hussein and Mahomed Hussein were ordered to stand their trial, on a charge of kidnapping a minor boy for immoral purposes, at the High Court sessions, by Mr. J. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

The prosecution stated that while Gani Abdulla, the boy, was going along Chowpatty after taking food for his father, the two accused forced him to go with them to the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill and was he forced to submit to a shameful act. The malee of the garden on seeing the persons in the garden summoned a police constable at once and the accused were arrested.

FATAL FALL FROM BALCONY'

Anusayabai a three year old Hindu girl was playing on the third floor of a house at Barbhaya Street on Tuesday when she lost balance and fell on the pavement below. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries. At the Coroner's inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR.

Alimuddin Javeruddin a Haji was crossing Hornby Road on Tuesday to go to the Head Police Office, when he got confused by the vehicular traffic and was knocked down by a motor car. He was removed to the G.T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

RAID ON Y. M. C. A.

MR. SPRATT ASKED TO LEAVE PREMISES?

POLICE SEIZE PAPERS AND PAMPHLETS

On Tuesday evening a police party under Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and accompanied by Inspector Desai and Sergeant Littlewood of the C. I. D. searched the premises of the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, where Mr. P. Spratt, occupied a room. Mr. Spratt is a delegate of the Labour Research Institute in London and has been making speeches on Labour problems in Bombay and elsewhere. It is understood that the police raid had the objective of confiscating copies of the pamphlet on "India and China", which has been proscribed by Government. After the police raid, Mr. Spratt is reported to have been asked by the Y. M. C. A. Committee to vacate the premises.

ADVERTISING EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

(From a London Correspondent.)

When the Hon. L.S. Amery, M. P., Secretary of State for the Dominions, opened the Great Advertising Exhibition on July 18th, he said: "This, I believe, is the greatest advertising exhibition ever held. It appeals to every sense, and it is instructive in every one of its innumerable sections."

And, indeed, the exhibition which has been showing for the past ten days, was a magnificent spectacle. A city in miniature, it was the product of all the big brains and modern ideas of the advertising world. Amongst the many interesting sights that held one's attention riveted were:—A reproduction of Bond Street with wonderful artistic shop-window display by twenty-one different firms. A Palace of Beauty, which with its sixteen living models brought to life some of the famous beauties of the poster-world. Who does not know the "Kodak-Girl", in her striped frock—the very essence of open-air and holiday life? There she was in real life, an exact copy of the hoarding. And not far away was another famous figure—"nippy" the Lyons Teashop waitress, "The Symbol of Public Service," now familiar to everyone in England, thanks to the medium of the Poster.

Then there was an Ideal Home, furnished completely with goods which have come familiar friends through advertisements.

Very amusing indeed was the club—the "Mustard Club"—where one might seek rest and a little quiet diversion amidst portraits of the jovial Baron de Beef, the elegants Miss Di Gester and their relations.

Possibly the most interesting exhibit of all was a display of Britain's one hundred best posters, amongst which one noticed a particularly good Oxo poster. To-day a poster is not merely a cheap bad drawing, but a beautiful picture demanding all the art and talent of skilled artists.

And the result of all this science of advertising, which is really the combined power of the artist, the salesman, the draughtsman, the poet, the publisher and all the various types of brain which go to make the Publicity World—has been to make advertisement pages so interesting and so attractive that we linger over them with feelings of pleasure and sub-consciously familiarise ourselves with the names of goods which presently we may need to buy for ourselves, when the advertiser reaps his reward! It has always been claimed that "Advertised Goods are Good Goods" and this is almost always true many a Romance of merchandise has been woven by discriminate advertising—witness the grain of mustard seed which has grown into a flourishing tree, thanks to one of the cleverest advertising campaigns ever staged—and why not? How is the public to know what is a good thing if that good thing hides its light under a bushel? And why does India hides her light?—Why is her shop-window empty? Who but the few initiated ever hear of India's silks, her embroideries, her hand-beaten brass-work? India must earn the lesson of the Advertising Exhibition and let the world know what she has to sell. Let them know through Posters and Paragraphs and Publicity Campaigns. The world will read, and the world will buy.

ANGORA & CONSTANTINOPLE.

The "Near East" writes:—

In view of the prolonged stay of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha in Constantinople and of the general exodus to the Bosphorus of Ministers and leading officials from Angora it is not surprising that some people in Turkey should have been tempted to wonder whether the latter town is beginning to lose its hold on the stern idealists associated with the foundation of the Turkish Republic. If comparisons between the old and the new capital are instituted, there can be little doubt as to the one in which the average Turkish officials would prefer to reside. Between such a selection and the formal transfer of the political and official centre to Constantinople there is a wide gulf. The President's mode of living in Dolma Bagtche Palace, with daily excursions by land and sea, will have brought home to him, as never before the shortcoming of Angora as a State capital. If he has benefited by his stay he may realise that there are two sides to the question of imposing too continuous strain on the Turkish official. It was a saying in Angora that the officials there did more work than they had ever done before, if only for the reason that there was nothing else to do. That was in the days when it was almost heresy, or at least unpatriotic, to leave Angora for Constantinople. As time passed, the idea of close touch between the two towns gradually took root; with the result that there was soon a considerable amount of coming and going between Angora and Constantinople on the part of higher officials, deputies and others. An improvement in the railway communication followed. Last of all came the President himself; and he has found it possible to remain for two months, without, we may be sure, detriment to the constant progress of the Republic. With its faculty for legislating on every considerable subject under the Turkish Crescent, the Grand National Assembly may in time regulate the number of the days to be spent each year by deputies and others in Constantinople but there can be little doubt that after this summer the last has been heard of any boycott of the city on the Bosphorus on the part of Angora.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ROBBED.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF WALLET.

SUSPECTED PATHAN STILL UNTRACED.

Rev. E. B. Stiner, an American Missionary of Mayo Road, Bombay, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday and described how on the day of his return from America about a year ago he had lost his wallet containing 800 and odd dollars while he was passing through Churchgate Street.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor stated that while he was crossing the Churchgate Street on the evening of December 28(1928, Rev. Stiner was surrounded by a crowd of news boys and others who tried to pursuade him to buy a newspaper. After he reached his residence, Rev. Stiner found that his wallet containing of 500 dollar note, three 100 dollars notes and Rs. 95-4 in Indian Currency was missing from his pocket. He reported the matter to the Yellow Gate Police Station, who instituted inquiries.

On January 8, last, the police were informed that one Ahmed Dwalwally, a Pathan approached the American Express Company with a 500 Dollars note to change it. The company having suspected the Pathan informed the police who on their arrival found the 500 dollars note, but the Pathan who had presented it was missing and was still at large. The police had therefore applied to the Magistrate who had issued a proclamation as a result of which Rev. Stiner had come forward as a claimant of the note. Mr. Thanawala added that the claimant was unable to quote the number of the note he was robbed of nor was he in a position to say that the note presented to the American Express Company was the one which belonged to him.

Mr. V. F. Vicajee who appeared for Rev. Stiner and the American Express Company said that Rev. Stiner had purchased the note only some time prior to his leaving America and therefore he could not remember the number of the same. Further he was robbed of his wallet on the very day of his arrival in Bombay.

The case stands adjourned.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. The Nawab of Sachin lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson attended a Variety Entertainment at the West End Theatre Poona in aid of the Flood Relief Fund on Tuesday.

INDO-BRITISH RADIO SERVICE.

The Indian Radio Service which was opened by the Viceroy about a month ago has now commenced accepting telegrams over the Beam Circuit "via I. R. T. to Great Britain, South Africa and America. Telegrams (ordy.) will be accepted in the usual way at all Government Telegraph Offices in British India, at the following rates. Detailed lists of rate will be available at principal Telegraph Offices in India.

	Per word.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	As. 12
Irish Free State	As. 13
Austria, Poland, Sweden, etc.	Re. 1
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa	Rs. 1-7
New York, Boston etc.	Rs. 1-4
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	Rs. 1-6

Deferred telegrams will be accepted at half the above rates.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AND UNTOUCHABLES

INJUNCTION REFUSED BY HIGH COURT

STUDENTS' CONGRATULATIONS TO BRAHMIN SABHA

BRAHMIN SABHA DISPUTE.

INJUCTION REFUSED BY COURT.

The right to admit untouchables to the premises of the Brahmin Sabha to participate in the Ganpati festival was challenged by some members of the Sabha in the High Court before Mr. Justice Madgaoker.

Narayan B. Kale and Vasudeo Waman Parchure, two members, sued the Sabha and its governing body for an injunction to restrain them from admitting untouchable boys to the premises.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are the members of the Brahmin Sabha of Bombay, a society registered under the Society Registration Act. The object of the Society were promotion of goodwill and unity in the Brahmin community, the advancement of knowledge among them, to help the poor and promising students of the community in the cause of their education and generally all social and religious functions relatting to the community. In pursuance of the objects contained in the memorandum of Association certain rules and regulations had been framed. The affairs of the Sabha were being managed by a governing body consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman, two secretaries and two treasurers and about 30 members. Out of the funds collected for the purpose of building a hall for the use of the members, certain premises at Charni Road were purchased for Rs. 71,000. These premises were being used by the members and the idol of Ganpati was every year installed during the Ganpati festival in the city. Brahmins and members of the society went there to worship the deity.

SONGS BEFORE GANPATI.

In accordance with the usual practice the image of Ganpati was installed in the premises on August 31, 1927, when its worship was being daily performed. On August 12, the headmaster of the school for boys of the depressed classes, known as Kumar Vinaya Mandir, wrote to the governing body of the Sabha requesting permission for a party of boys belonging to the Mahar community to enter the premises and sing songs before Ganpati Thereupon, an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Sabha was convened and a resolution was proposed to be passed giving permission to the pay of boys to enter the premises and pay their homage to the idol, Ganpati.

The plaintiffs contended that the said meeting and the resolution were not valid as it was outside the scope and control of the objects of the Sabha to permit persons belonging to the Mahar or other depressed class to enter the premises and sing songs before the image of Ganpati.

The plaintiffs further alleged that the resolution passed by the Sabha caused a great stir among the members of the Brahmin community whose religious susceptibilities were wounded by the permission given by the resolution to the mahars to enter the premises. Thereupon, a requisition of over 100 members of the Society was submitted to the governing body desiring them to convene another meeting for reconsidering the resolution. For that purpose an extraordinary general meeting was convened on Sept. 9. The plaintiffs thereupon, prayed for a declaration that the resolution aforesaid was void and for an interim injunction restraining the defendants from giving effect to the resolution and preventing boys of the depressed classes from entering the premises of the Sabha.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants contended that the suit is barred under Section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code. They denied that the meeting of August 28 at which the resolution was passed was not duly held and properly conducted. They argued that the resolution was properly passed was not "ultra vires." They further alleged that in several chawls in Bombay where only Brahmins and high caste Hindus resided, the students of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir had been allowed and invited to sing before the image of Ganpati, and their religious susceptibilities had not been wounded.

The defendants also contended that the question as to who should be allowed to visit the premises of the Sabha and to whom permission should be granted was one relating to the internal management of the affairs of the Sabha which was vested in the managing committee. The committee had acted in accordance with the rules and objects of the Sabha and they would be guided by the decision to be given at the extraordinary general meeting on September 9. In the meanwhile they had intimated the headmaster of the Depressed Class Mandir that pending the affair in court he should not bring his Mela to the premises of the Sabha until the decision of the meeting was communicated to him.

The defendants further alleged that a large number of the Brahmin community in the city had expressed their approval of the resolution passed by the Sabha on August 28. They prayed that the injunction should not be granted.

His Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused to grant the interim injunction sought for by the plaintiffs, remarking that he did not wish to prejudge the issue while he suit was pending. His Lordship expressed no opinion either on the merits of the case or its legal aspects.

BRAHMIN SABHA'S DECISION

BOMBAY STUDENTS' SOLID SUPPORT.

The Brahmin Sabha of Bombay is, indeed, in the throes of an important social evolution. Never before in the history of the Sabha feelings had run so high and differences had become so hair-splitting as at present on the question of the admission of a "Mela" of the so-called untouchables before the Sarvajanik Ganapati of the Sabha. A controversy set afoot by the orthodox section of the Brahmin community has come to a stage when every right-thinking Brahmin cannot but be suspicious about the motives of the Sabha.

A public meeting of the Brahmin students of all the schools and colleges of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to consider and support the resolution regarding the admission of the Mela of untouchables before the Ganapati of the Brahmin Sabha. The meeting hall presented a spectacle of great life and animation. The huge gathering of students that had assembled in the meeting was fairly representative of the principal educational institutions of the city. Prof. Shankarrao Sathye of the Elphinstone College was voted to the the chair. The membership forms of the Brahmin Sabha were made available, at the meeting, to the Brahmin students over 18 years of ge. Upwards of a hundred students filled the forms and became members of the Brahmin Sabha.

BRAHMIN SABHA CONGRATULATED

In his opening speech, Prof. Sathye briefly narrated the history of the controversy that had created a storm among the members of the Brahmn community.

Mr. A. R. Bhat then moved the first resolution of the meeting to the effect that the Brahmin Sabha be congratulated upon their wise decision to admit the "Mela" of the untouchables before the Sarvajanik Ganapati of the Sabha.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona in seconding the rssolution observed that it was the duty of the younger generation to consider the problems of social and national importance when they presented themselves. Continuing the speaker said that so far as the injunctions of the scriptures were concerned, renowned "Shastris" like Mahadeo Shastri Divekar, Sadashiv Shastri Bhide, Chitran and Phatak had expressed their views in support of the removal of untouchability.

A STUDENT OPPOSES.

One student named Abhyankar then rose to oppose the resolution. The audience was not in a mood to hear the pro-untouchability arguments of the speaker. There were repeated interruptions from the audience and Mr. Abhyankar had to conclude his speech abruptly.

Prof. Gajendragadkar opined that if they scrupulously stuck o the injunctions of the Shastras, they could not even live in a city like Bombay. Religion had to be adjusted to the circumstances of the time.

Prof. R. M. Joshi supported the resolution,

Mr. Ainuapure then rose to oppose the resolution. He was often shouted down by the students who were not willing to hear his speeech. An uncontrollable rowdyism followed and Mr. Ainuapure was made to sit down.

Mr. G. D. Bapat made a short speech in support of the resolution.

The President then proceeded with the voting on the first resolution. Feelings of the audience had run extremely high and the counting of votes was consequently rendered enormously difficult. The voting was done by a show of hands. There was quite a lot of hands in support of the resolution while only five or six students voted against. The President declared that the resolution had been carried by an overwhelming majority. There was one more outburst of tumultuous scenes in the meeting hall when the President declared the result of voting. After this, the huge gathering of students dispersed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Charity Foot Ball Match Cooperage 5-30 p.m. South Staffords vs. The Rest Banks closed for Petiti Holidays.

FRIDAY, September 9.

Parsi New Year (Yezdezardi 1298). Banks Closed.

Rugy: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Bombay Gymkhana "B", Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The S.S. Rajputana with the English Mails of August 25 due at 6 p.m.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

The S.S. "Mantua" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra. S.S. "Unsinji" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Mackenzie arrived London evening of 5th inst.

The Outward P. & O. Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 1st inst. arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 7th inst. and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY G. WARD D. C. C.

The council meeting of the above committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. in the above committee's office.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day the 8th September at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. G. Naik, Life-worker, Social Servicee League, will deliver a lecture on "Principles of Relief".

HINDU-SABHA MATUNGA.

"There will be a violin performance by Mr. B. K.

"Shastri at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 8th inst.

"At Piroj Buildings, Matunga, in the Ganeshutsav.

"Mandap and also a South Indian vocal musical performances.

At 5 p.m. the same day at the said place."

SHREE NARAHARI SHASHTRI'S GEETA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shashtri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagwat Geeta Pathshala fame will give Geeta Pravachan (to-day) the 8the September 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga, G.I.P. Rialway station.

RAJARAM COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Rajaram College Kolapur will be held on the 11th September instead of on the 9th September 1927.

THE PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Ruthestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will be held on Friday morning at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, when there will be a variety programme of March and Music of the Parsi Boy Scouts, special songs and Recitations from Parsi Ladies physical culture demonstration by Parsi boys, Dr. Siavaxa Ardesir Pamaster and Mr. Sorabji Framji Bharucha will deliver short addresses. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, (Lord Mayor of Bombay) will preside.

ALLOTMENT OF TENDERS.

On Wednesday, the 7th September, tenders for £ 805,000 were received at 1 S. 5 15|16d. These tenders were rejected £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday 15th September on the same conditions as previously announced. Thursday has been selected as Wednesday 14th September is a bank holiday in Bombay.

MUSIC.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. B. P. Tugwell, and the Officers of the 1st Bn. 2nd Bombay Pioneers, the BAND will play at the BUND GARDENS, to-day, 8th September from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting. Admission free.

ZOROASTRIAN CO. CREDIT BANK LTD.

FORTHCOMING MEETING AT POONA

A public meeting of the Parsis of Poona will be held on Saturday the 11th September 1927 at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Petit Hall (Bhawani Peth), Poona; when Sardar Khan Bahadur Shamshul Ulma Dastoor Nowshirwan Dastoor Kekobad will preside. Messrs. N. G. Kale, J. K. N. Kabraji, H. D. Banaji and others will address the meeting on the benefits of the Co-operative movement and the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd.

All Parsis from Lonavla, Khandalla, Kirkee and Poona are cordially requested to attend the meeting.

Seats will be reserved for ladies.

GANESH UTSAV

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

GORGEGAOKAR'S BUILDING GIRGAUM.

Solicitor Keshav Rao Diveker's lecture at 6 p.m. Mr. K. P. Khadilker's lecture at 9 p.m. Gogras Mela at 10 p.m.

Y. M. H. A. GIRGAUM.

Singing entertainment by Master Masheker of the Lalitakala Darsh Sanyit Mandali at 10 p.m.

HINDU SABHA MATUNGA.

South Indian music at 8-30 p.m. lecture by Mr. Bamangaokar at 4 p.m. Mela from Ghokhala Education Society at 8 p.m., Rarikirtan at 9 p.m.

CHUNAM LANE. LAMINGTON ROAD

Lecture by Mr. G. D. Khanoleker, 9 p.m. Singing by Mr. D. Nandodkar 10-30 p.m. Kudal-Deshkar Brahmin Niyas.

Lecture by Mr. R. N. Samant on "The Greatness of Hindu Religion", 6-30 p.m. Keshav Bag, opp. Ashoka Stores.

Messrs. S. K. Patil and S. S. Naik will speak on Hindu Sangathan and untouchability at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jewarker will perform magic at 8-30 p.m.

SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV, DADAR.

Kumar Vinaya Mela—5 p.m. 'Hari Kirtan' by Dr. Patwardhan—9 p.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESULTS.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY (ADVANCED).

Oza Dolarrary Bhagwanlal (Distinction), Bhambhat Muljibhai Somabhai, Dastur Behramshaw Cursetji, Deshpande Viswanath Govind, Gonsalves Albert Felix, Kundapar Rama Rao, Narula Bansilal, Parikh Nathalal Keshavlal, Patel Prabhudas Bhailallbhai, (Miss) Race Florence Lilian, E., Shah Jamnadas Dungarshi, Shah Ravchand Jesingbhai, and Vas Charles Vincent.

COMMERCIAL LAW, (ADVANCED).

Gonsalves Albert Felix, (Distinction), Kalyani Jamnadas Hakimchand (Distinction), Baptista Joseph Elvins, Dastoor Khaikoosroo Rustomjee, Dondo Chandrakant Shivaram, Kapadia Laxmidas Gokuldas, Pandya Natvarlal Jagannath, Pardivala Hoshang Kavasji, Patel Govindbaiji, Patel Prabhudas Bhailalbhai, Press Sorab Jivanji, (Miss) Race Florence Lilian, F., Rangachariar Shrirama Ramayyangar, Rasne Shankar Bhawrao, Shah Jamnadas Dungarshi, Taylor Pranjivan Govindji, and Khan Darabshaw Rustumji.

COMPANY LAW (ADVANCED).

Shah Jamnadas Dungarshi (Distinction), Taylor Pranjivan Govindji, (Distinction), Bhatawadekar Gangadhar Moreshwar, Gonsalves Albert Felix, Mahgaonkar Chudamani Vithal, Mody Manek Bomanshaw, Munim Virendralal Motabhai, Pandit Madhuker Keshvrao, Parikh Nathalal and Keshavlal, and Rangachariar Shrirama Ramayyangar.

MARINE INSURANCE (ADVANCED).

Kalyani Jamnadas Hakimchand (Distinction), Mody Manek Bomanshaw (Distinction), Vacha Brach Bomanshaw (Distinction), Khan Darabshaw Rustomji, (Distinction), Dastoor Kharkhooshroo Rustomji, Gokhale Vasudeo Govind, Kapadia Laxmidas Gokuldas, and Umrigar Framroz Jamshedji.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE (ADVANCED).

Contractor Goolawally Essoofali (Distinction), Vas Charles Vincent (Distinction), Kalyani Jamnadas Hakmichand, Rasne Shankar Bhaurao, Shah Jamnadas Dungarshi, and Taylor Pyanjiwan Govind.

BANKING AND CURRENCY (ADVANCED).

Karmali Gulamali, and Rasne Shankar Bhaurao.

SALESMANSHIP (ADVANCED).

Vas Charles Vincent (Distinction), Gonsalves Albert Felix, Parikh Thakorelal Shankarlal.

STOCK EXCHANGE (ADVANCED).

Kalyani Jamnadas Hakmichand, and Rasne Shankar Bhaurao.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE (ADVANCED).

Contractor Gulamath Essofali.

BOOK-KEEPING (JUNIOR).

Trivedi Chimanlal Harilal.

From this it will be noticed that there are 63 passes making up in all 9 different subjects including 12 Honours or Distinction Certificates.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

New York.—It is estimated that Old Glory when it sent S.O.S was 500 miles from Newfoundland coast and 83 and 120 miles respectively from liners Transylvania and Carmania both of which are rushing to her aid. Weather in North Atlantic is reported to be unfafourable. The sky is overcast and there are high seas and strong wind. Reuter.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Government of India have published the procedure to be followed in connection with the payment of discharge value of 5 year six per cent. bonds 1927 which fall due for payment on the 1st October next. —A. P.

POONA RACES

1ST MEETING: 3RD DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ZEEBAR .. 1
MANECK BEG .. 2
COMPANY .. 3

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

SHIVAJI PRASAD .. 1
HUMOROUS .. 2
TRY AGAIN .. 3

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Div. II—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

TAIMURLUNG .. 1
TELAFAR .. 2
MIJRIN .. 3

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

HEAT WAVE .. 1
ADOUR .. 2
CHARLES WILLIAM .. 3

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

BRIDAULT .. 1
QUITCH .. 2
BURGOS .. 3

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ARRAN ROSE .. 1
THE FLIVER .. 2
LADY JUNIOR .. 3

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

FREE FROM CARE .. 1
SHIVA KUMARI .. 2
POLYCHROME .. 3

THE GANESHKIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DARIAL II .. 1
LEINSTER WONDER .. 2
DEFEND .. 3

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

HOTSTUFF .. 1
TRISTAN .. 2
BLYTH BACHELOR .. 3

THE WANORIE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

MANSOOR BEG .. 1
RARITY 2
RUBDAN 3

BY "MESTRO."

1ST RACE.
ZEEBAR
MANECK BEG
COMPANY

2ND RACE.
SHIVAJI PRASAD
BELAN
NAJIAN

3RD RACE.
JALMOOD
TELAFAR
TAIMURLUNG

4TH RACE.
CHARLES WILLIAM
KNIGHT'S CROSS.
HEAT WAVE

5TH RACE.
BRIDAULT
NESTOR
QUITCH

6TH RACE.
THE FLIVER
BEAVER PUFF
ARRAN ROSE

7TH RACE
FREE FROM CARE
SHIVA KUMARI
CAESONIA

8TH RACE.
WOOD STOCK II
LEINSTER WONDER
WEDDING DAY

9TH RACE.
HOTSTUFF
POLYCHROME
TRISTAN

10TH RACE.
RUBDAN
MANSOOR BEG
RARITY

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION.

By the recent crisis in Japan, many Japanese Banks and many business houses have suffered according to their dealings and the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. was also put into such whirlpool and as it was playing a big role in the finance of trade of Japan at home and abroad it was felt that the relief to the Bank was absolutely necessary. In the circumstances the Japanese Government appointed a special committee of famous businessmen and representatives of both the houses to investigate the position of the Bank and to suggest ways and means for not only for the relief from the losses but as to the manner in which to stabilize its foundation and to find out whether any line of business requires any curtailment. After 4 months of deliberations, the committee made its report to the Government in July. The Government accepted the recommendations of the committee and decided to grant a big sum of money to enable the Bank to write off all loss and to carry on the business as hitherto without curtailment either of any branch or by any line.

At the shareholders meetings held on 1st instant the shareholders unanimously approved the Government suggestions for reorganisation, consequently the Government rendered its help according to its decision and the Bank is reconstructed completely. The Bank is continuing its note issuing business in Formosa (Taiman) as before and conducting its business not only in Japan but also at all its principal branches in the world, which have been rendering help as usual to promote business relations with Japan.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 8TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday it is indisputably clear that you trim your sail according to the breeze. You laugh with those who laugh, cry with those who cry, shed tears, real or artificial, according as the other party is a gentleman or a "laddie", or a crocodile, and quarrel with those who are never happy until they pick up ton the road or at home(quarrel. This attitude of yours may pay you big dividends many times, but ruin you sometimes, as for instance if you go to a crocodile to shed tears with it, and are not on your guard, it may kill or at least hurt you. Though physically weak you have the knack of securing successes, for you know well that life's battles do not always go to the strong, but to the one who whether strong or weak, is tactful and knows how to wield his weapons or be tactful at the right moment; just like a frail petticoat who governs a big mustached, pantalooned (or flannelled) fool simply by the tactful aid of tongue and coquetry, or even a "mavat" who subjugates and tames even the wildest elephant called a "boocha" rogue. You have excellent tastes. Of course they are gourmandish, not artistic, and take about 20 dishes at every dinner or tiffin! You have also a very good Argus-eye for colour, especially when the colour is white when you simply lose your head and ruin yourself-physically, economically, socially, politically—as well as spiritually. You are therefore well warned in time to get over this stumbling block, especially if you live in a place where white rules the roost. If however, you can't resist the stare and gaze at white colour, you are advised to put on coloured spectacles through which white may appear black or at least bravy and the trouble will cease automatically.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	22.87
To-day's Opening Rate	22.95
Difference	+.8
To-day's Closing Rate	22.80
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	11.96
To-day's Opening Rate	11.98
Difference	+.2
To-day's Closing Rate	11.93
Difference	—.3

Broach Expectation Rs. 461

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 7.
Ready	25.6
Higher	0 1 0
Forward	25.6
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market.—Steady.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
(Estd. 1909).
Head Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
The largest supplier of the High Grade Genuine New Mofussil Co.'s Double Boiled Linseed Oil, the original United Carborundum Co.'s Carborundum Grinding Stones, Wheels and Files, Electrical Accessories both German and English Origin, Ginning Stores, Press Stores such as hydraulic Ramblings, very high grade quality compressed Red Sheet steam jointing. Textile and Engineering Stores, Oil Mill machinery and its component parts. Lubricating problems solved and great saving effected; grinding problem easily solved. Consultation work undertaken with regard to effecting economy, lubricating oils, grease, aniline dyes, machinery and stores. Expert advice given on any intricate problem. Please apply to MR. BAPASOLA, giving detailed particulars and necessary information.

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(Established 27 years.)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of 'Specialised' Courses such as that of *Bank Officers* (C. A. I. B.); *Insurance Managers* (A. C. I. I.); *Company-Secretaries* (F. I. S. A.) and *General Commerce Courses* (D. Com. M. C. and L. C. C.) for which there is an unlimited *field* and *Specialised Accountancy* (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be taken as an additional tacked in course as that profession is now getting over crowded.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1927.

UNIVERSITY BILL. III.

The number and constitution of the Faculties at present leave much to be desired by way of scientific consistency in the principle of classification. It may be intelligible and excusable to have Commerce comprised in the Faculty of Arts, thought it would be a grave anomaly to have a separate faculty of Fine Arts when the latter receive the attention from the University that is their due. But it is impossible to understand on what basis can Physical and Natural Sciences, Engineering, and Agriculture all be lumped up into a single Faculty of Science. Law and Medicine are even now constituted as distinct Faculties, not so much because the Senate recognises them to be radically different branches of knowledge; there is much that is common between Medicine and Science, and between Arts and Law,—but because these two are independent professions, and as such demand separate recognition. The Bill makes an improvement inasmuch as it leaves it to the Senate (S. 18) to set up and regulate the several Faculties; but when we read this provision in conjunction with the section dealing with the constitution of the Senate, and look at the number of representatives set apart to be elected by the Faculties, we feel conscious of some grave discrepancy. The Bill seems tacitly to assume that the 'status quo' will endure as regards the number of the Faculties; or, in the alternative, makes, by implication, very unequal provision for the representation of the several Faculties. This is regardless of the further consideration that not only the existing Faculties may have to be split up and reconstituted, and thereby their number may have to be increased; but that new Faculties may have to be specifically established; e.g., Technology or Fine Arts.

Bodies subordinate to the Faculties like the Boards of Studies are not even mentioned specifically. If the framers of the Bill could overlook thus the existing bodies, what chance could there be for including specially necessary boards or committees, dealing, let us say, with the selection of the staff for the teaching departments; or an organisation for securing employment for the 'Alumni' of the University? Probably all these miscellaneous functions are intended to be performed by the Syndicate, which is even to-day a very much overworked body,—or at least one not quite equal to all the burden of the work that falls upon it. The composition of the Syndicate as laid down in Section 19 is anomalous, unsatisfactory, impossible. The Vice-Chancellor, the executive head of the University, is not to be the chief executive authority in the University, unless the Senate decide not to have the unbearable luxury of a Rector. Is this not incongruous, to say the least? Whether the Rector is created or not, the real executive head of the University is bound to be the Vice-Chancellor. The Rector (if any) is to be an academic officer. Why should he jockey the Vice-Chancellor out of his rightful due in the executive council of the University? Or is this an indirect hint to an overbusy Vice-Chancellor to dot his i's and cut his t's if he desires to retain even the present powers of his post? If that is the intention of this most unhappy and ill-advised provision, why do they not speak out their mind openly? As for the other members of the Syndicate, we wonder if any real good is to be served by retaining the Director of Public Instruction ex-officio in this body. There are plenty of Principals of the Government Colleges in the Senate to guarantee more than an adequate representation of Government interests in the Syndicate, supposing that were a 'sine qua non.' We are, indeed, unable to see the advisability of having both the Minister of Education and the Director of Public Instruction in the Senate even. Quite apart from the possibility,—not at all unthinkable under present conditions,—of indiscipline in the event of the Minister and his subordinate disagreeing on a question of University politics in the Senate, we think this makes for an undue representation of Government interests of a mischievous kind. The D. P. I. deals with the Secondary Schools largely; and these do not come directly before the University to any considerable degree. In matters of educational policy in general, moreover, he is obviously the wrong man to place in the Senate; for he can say nothing as regards general policy. Finally, by the very conditions of his office, he is bound to be a representative only of that permanent service, which is, of course, a very important interest and composed of some worthy gentlemen and ladies; but their members are unlikely to be distinguished for depth and vision in their outlook on questions of fundamental policy! In any case, we think the Director of Public Instruction ought to have, under the rapidly changing conditions of provincial government in India, no place in a body like the University, and much less in its supreme executive council. The remaining provisions about the constitution of the Syndicate are uncertain, inadequate, unrepresentative. Heads of colleges are given an undue prominence, while Faculties 'qua' Faculties are excluded from electing their representatives on this body.

The powers assigned to the Syndicate suffer, likewise, from a misconception of the nature and place of this body in University affairs. It is an executive committee of the supreme governing body, the Senate. At present it has to perform all functions of a ministerial nature, whether executive or academic. But the new Bill proposes to establish a special body to look after the academic side, under the Senate; viz., the Academic Council. Why, then, should the Syndicate still have a hand in such academic matters as the appointment of examiners? And the examiners are not to be appointed direct by the Syndicate, but only on recommendation of the Academic Council! If the latter is thought worthy of the power to recommend, why should it not also be authorised to make the appointment, under Statutes or regulations prescribed by the Senate in that behalf? Much more objectionable, on this ground, is the power given to the Syndicate in 20 (c) regarding regulations concerning courses of study. Why should these come before the Syndicate at all? If University work is not to be needlessly duplicated, the Senate is the proper body to consider and adopt, or amend and alter, or refer back these regulations as proposed by the Academic Council. The Syndicate has no concern in it, and ought to have nothing to do with it. On the other hand, subsection (f) is distinctly excessive. The Syndicate is not the proper authority to appoint heads of the University Departments of teaching, like the University Professors, without even a reference to the Senate, or its sanction. The Syndicate may justly select men, and recommend, as at present, their appointment by the Senate. But they cannot be entrusted with the power to make direct appointments, whether of professors, or even of the Registrar. These ought, we repeat, to be more correctly and properly within the province of the Senate. The division between executive, academic, and purely administrative functions and powers of the Syndicate needs to be made far more clearly than the Section under notice does.

The statutory creation of the Academic Council and of the School Leaving Examination Board may be justified on the score of a necessary decentralisation of functions within the University. Expediency as well as principle make it advisable to separate the academic from the administrative work; and the work pertaining to the University Entrance Examination is sufficiently 'sui generis' to need a special body. There is, indeed, the consideration of increased expenditure arising out of such a multiplication of university bodies; but we think it is not impossible to reconcile the demands of efficiency with those of economy in this connection. But, granting the suitability of having these separate bodies, we are by no means sure that the constitution of the Academic Council is either adequate or just. The number of the members is uncertain, (Section 21); and as for the functions (S. 23), subject to the remarks we have already made in this connection about the Syndicate, the powers assigned are unobjectionable. Section 22 may, also, pass muster, since the Rector (if any) has here his proper place; and if he is not appointed, it is but right that the Council be empowered to elect its own Chairman. The School Leaving Examination Board is provided for in Section 24, which practically codifies the existing conditions. We have very little experience as yet of this body to approve or object to this provision.

Most of the remaining sections of the Bill are important only in detail; but involve no question of principle or of public interest. The bad drafting is noticeable in these just as in the more important sections of principles; e.g., S. 25 (2) gives the Senate the power to abolish a Board of Study constituted already: but gives no power, in express terms, to amalgamate two cognate Boards. The provision (S. 28) regarding the Honorary Degrees may be improved by substituting three-fourths for two-thirds majority, as under a smaller majority there would be a danger of the prostitution of such honorifics at the behest of exalted personages, under the constitution of the Senate and Syndicate given in this Bill. So also in S. 29, the cacellation of a Degree or Honour already conferred for "a serious offence", is a grave power liable to abuse. We would not, however, object to its inclusion if the term "a serious offence," is defined more clearly as one involving moral turpitude. We have reason to apprehend clauses like these may be used as penal measures against politically undesirable people; so it is best to have the ground more clearly defined. We are by no means convinced of the justice or necessity of S. 30 (2) requiring submission of University accounts to Government for audit. So far we have noticed not a single provision binding the Government to any financial obligation in respect of the University, and we fail to see why, in the absence of any such 'quid pro quo' the University accounts should be statutorily submissible for audit to Government. The same objection applies to S. 32(3) requiring the submission of Senate Statutes to the Chancellor for approval, though here at least the Chancellor being part of the University the principle of the University autonomy is not theoretically infringed upon. S. 32(5) is noteworthy, fair, and commendable. The Syndicate Ordinances should have nothing to do with courses of study S. 33(1) (B) conduct of examinations, or of Faculties.

THE YARN BILL.

Government's Yarn Bill was designed to be both a sop and a dodge. It was a sop because it gave but little support to the textile industry as a whole. It was a dodge because it was calculated, as we pointed out at the very outset, to divide the spinning mills from the weaving mills and the handloom interests from the mills. Government have fairly succeeded in their dodge at any rate for the present. They have split the Assembly which was practically unanimous in demanding adequate protection and which would have willingly accepted any measure of protection to both yarn and piece-goods. The Assembly members were on the horns of a terrible dilemma. They realised that to accept the Bill meant an acceptance of a handicap to the handloom industry and apparently a weakening of the demand for further protection. On the other hand, to reject the Bill was to throw away some certain relief however meagre, and postpone indefinitely the chances of fuller relief.

Hard as it is to choose between the two evils, we think that, all things considered, there is a small balance of advantage in accepting the Bill, it being clearly understood that as soon as the Bill is passed, agitation for protection to piece goods and safeguards for the handloom industry should be resumed with greater vigour. The popular element in the Assembly showed that it was conscious of this by rejecting the amendment for postponing consideration of the measure. Our view is based on the careful calculations made in the Assembly during the debate on the Bill. We are not at all unmindful of the interests of the handloom industry. But we must remember that that industry itself depends to a large extent on the Indian mill industry, purchasing from the mills annually no less than 300 million pounds of yarn, that it is not Swadeshi nor sound economics for the handlooms to rely for a portion of their yarn on Japan for an indefinite period, and that any serious injury to the mills is at least as serious an injury to the handlooms. Besides, the price of yarn of less than 30 counts, which forms the bulk of the yarn used by the handlooms, will be little affected by the proposed duty as the price of such yarn is regulated almost entirely by internal competition. Similarly the incidence of the new specific duty on counts higher than 40 will be but little and can be easily passed on to the consumers who in choosing fine fabrics of special patterns would not mind paying a trifle more. The extra burden on counts between 30 and 40 is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs, which on a turn-over of thirty crores works out at less than 1/2 per cent. Let it not be forgotten in this connection that the new duty is a small measure of protection to handspun yarn. Every measure of protection is an advantage to some and handicap to others. But we regard Indian mills and Indian handlooms and Indian handspuns as all one and interdependent. The least injury to any one of these for the benefit of a foreign country is rightly resented by India, as was, for instance, the cotton excise duty. The least protection to any one of these against a foreign nation may by like reasoning be welcomed by India. Any day it would be less un-welcomed than the present cut-throat competition with foreign countries to whom we are virtually giving now a huge bounty.

ADVANCE BHOPAL!

The first effort to associate the people of Bhopal State with its Administration through the mechanism of a Legislative Council was heralded in a well-balanced and stimulating address at the opening ceremony of that body on Tuesday by H. H. the Nawab Saheb. The Ruler of Bhopal aptly referred to the establishment of a Legislative Council for his State as "one of a series of reforms initiated by my revered mother" and the general direction of the other reforms he sketched in his inaugural address should make his subjects feel confident that their advent would enable Bhopal rapidly to develop into a more progressive and prosperous State—than it is at present. The reforms contemplate a suitable system of irrigation, further spread of education, better facilities for medical aid, and for industrial development. Bhopal will, in short, be blessed under the guidance of its enthusiastic and enlightened Ruler, with all those 'nation-building' necessities, lack or deficiency in which is the bane of nearly every portion of India. To his new Legislature, His Highness imparted some excellent and opportune advice. He asked them to be free "from personal animosity, religious intolerance and sectarian jealousy." He was conscious, he told them, that it was "a great help to a ruler if he could ascertain the views of his subjects from their elected spokesmen." We are sure he is also aware how smooth becomes the path of the head of an administration or the Ruler of a State when he realises the wisdom of never going against the wishes expressed by the majority of the "elected spokesmen" of the people.

A significant feature in His Highness's address was the courageous and statesmanlike treatment of the Hindu-Muslim misunderstanding. "In my opinion," he said, "the significance of the Hindu-Muslim differences is not entirely political it has a moral aspect as well and with this point of view foremost in my mind as it ought really to be in the mind of everyone genuinely anxious to secure communal peace and amity, I consider it obligatory on me as an Indian and a Mahomedan to offer myself for any service that may be deemed proper for me in the bridging of the gulf and in restoring communal unity and good-will." These are ennobling and encouraging sentiments as is the earnest advice His Highness gives not only to his own subjects but to the whole of India that "no difference of political views" should stand in the way of co-operation for achieving this goal "at once so noble and so essential."

NEILL SATYAGRAHA.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have given conditional support to the Neill Statue Satyagraha. Not all the conditions he laid down have been reported. Some of these are that the organisers of the Satyagraha should suspend it for about three months during which time they may agitate in the Council and the Corporation for the removal of the statue, that before resuming the campaign they should give due warning to the Government and make sure that there is substantial public support behind them and that they should not expect the Congress to help them officially. It is, of course, understood that the organisers should maintain absolute nonviolence not only among the Satyagrahis themselves but even among the crowds that may be inclined to demonstrate their sympathy for the volunteers. This last condition is specially important in view of the report that only three days ago the police who arrested two volunteers were pelted with stones by an angry crowd. We trust that the volunteers would suspend for a time their campaign carry on agitation on the lines suggested by Mahatmaji and would resume the campaign only after all the above conditions are fulfilled. The majesty of Satyagraha, our final weapon of resistance, should not be marred either by error or failure.

INDIA'S RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU KERESASP DADACHANJI.)

III*

All the factors for securing the inefficiency of the I. T. F. were conceived by the Indian Army Department on whose head must lie the blame of this manufactured inefficiency. So irresponsible is the Indian Army Department, that it proclaims from the house-top its own disgrace in failing to secure inefficiency of about 13,000 men of the I. T. F. during 6 years of profound peace! We know that during 4 years of the world-war an army of 15,00,000 was raised and trained and found to be quite efficient for the main purpose for which an army is generally raised, viz., to defeat the armies of the enemies and to win victory. The real test of an army is its conduct in a war, and looking at the success of the new Indian armies in the last war, we can justly say that they passed through the test with honour and glory. We must remember that many of the recruits in the active sections of the I. T. F. are the demobbed sepoys of the new Indian armies raised during the war; and to suggest that these efficient "war-veterans" have been rendered inefficient by joining the I. T. F., is a reflection not on the military efficiency of these men of the I. T. F., but of their British officers and the I. T. F. Directorate who ought to be sacked.

TAKE THEM TO TASK.

I would therefore suggest that some member of the Legislative Assembly might bring forward a resolution for censuring the I. T. F. Directorate and the regimental officers responsible for the inefficiency of the I. T. F., and the Army Department for its failure in securing the efficiency of its subordinates. Such a course would have been invariably followed by the Parliaments of countries like France or Germany, but, unfortunately, one can hardly expect such a course to be followed by the members of the Indian Assembly, obsessed, as some of them presumably are, by the non-martial philosophy of Ahimsa.

Anyhow, the foregoing argument ought to convince all sensible people that the talk of inefficiency of the I. T. F. is all bunkum, and dished up specially for fooling the Committee and the public, and that the responsibility for such manufactured inefficiency rests on the shoulders of the Army Department and its subordinates. Having thus exposed the false bogey of inefficiency, the recommendation for not expanding the I. T. F. based on such bogey, that "no expansion of the I. T. F. would be advisable under the present circumstances", falls to the ground. By accepting this recommendation, the Assembly will be stultifying itself, while the bureaucracy will be laughing in its sleeve at the inexhaustible credulity of our representatives.

SELF-STULTIFICATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly passed a resolution on 5th February, 1924:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that necessary steps be taken to increase the strength of the I. T. F. and I. A. F. by the annual addition of ten thousand till it reaches the figure which would enable the gradual reduction of regular forces by one-half of the present strength for peace establishment.

The Assembly in 1927, i.e., three years after the passage of the preceding brave resolution wants to pass another resolution, accepting the Recommendation of the Territorial Committee to postpone the expansion of the I. T. F. till Doomsday, instead of increasing its strength by an annual addition of 10,000! If this is not self-stultification of the Assembly, what else is it?

The implication of accepting this recommendation is perfectly clear. The Assembly practically postpones the attainment of Swaraj till Doomsday, because a Swaraj which depends for its maintenance on foreign bayonets can be aptly styled a Sham-raj. If India cannot have an army of its own, it cannot possibly have real Swaraj. It will thus appear how the coming Statutory Commission can easily utilize this humbug of a Report of the Territorial Committee and the unpatriotic resolution of the Assembly for its acceptance as a good excuse for postponing the grant of further Reforms and the progressive realization of Self-Government till an indefinite date, when we are able to raise an "efficient" I. T. F. for its self-defence! Is this the aim of the members of the Assembly, and are they going to be instruments for postponing Swaraj on one excuse or another till Doomsday?

(To Be Continued)

*Previous articles appeared on the 1st and 3rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

No Information.

On a question of vital importance to Indian self-respect, the anxious question of the status and rights of Indians in East Africa, the Government of India have no information. The Feetham Commission was appointed several months ago. When it was appointed the Indian Press in East Africa did not fail to point out the dangers to which the Indian community would be exposed if, as it apprehended, the recommendations of that Commission proved to be in favour of the White settlers. Later came the announcement of the Royal Commission appointed by the Colonial Office to investigate the possibility of granting autonomous government to Kenya under the proposed scheme of an East African Federation. Here was another danger signal for Indians. And all this while the Government of India calmly look on. They have no information, they inform Mr. Chetty in the Assembly in regard to the Feetham Commission's recommendations "beyond what had appeared in the Press". Does it not strike them that the indifference they have been disparing in regard to the this growing menace to Indians in East Africa neutralises completely the effect of their repeated declarafion that they are "watchful" over Indian interests in those territories?

Snubbed.

The spokesman of the Government of India in the Assembly, Mr. Bajpai, was asked to say that "they did not yield to any section of the House either in their desire or their determination to do everything possible to safeguard Indian interests". But the one admission Mr. Bajpai had to make in replying to the volley of questions in the Assembly about the manner in which they have "safe-guarded the interests" shows how lethargic and indifferent they have been. Mr. Bajpai had to admit that the Colonial Office did not care to consult the Government of India before it finally accepted the Feetham Commission's report. We do not know whether the Government of India feel this snub, but the Indian public has every reason to resent the non-chalant manner in which the Colonial Office treats the Government of India and also to protest against the indifference the latter have displayed in not instituting immediate inquiries, the moment they came to know that the position and prospects of Indians in East Africa were in danger. Their excuse is that they had information supplied only by private individuals. We know the Government of India are the very soul of constitutional and epistolary propriety when it suits them, but they would have done well to institute the inquiries they are promising now at a much earlier stage.

Relief in Kaira.

From a letter, printed elsewhere, from Mr. A. V. Thakkar it appears that the distribution of corrugated iron sheets for roofing among the poor of Kaira and Ahmedabad is carried on by petty officials in a somewhat arbitrary manner. Mr. Thakkar always speaks from personal knowledge and is incapable of exaggerating a grievance. He suggests that the officials should work in concert with Congress workers, who have been the first and foremost in relief work, and with members of District and Taluka Boards. We share his regret that this is not being done. Officials, high and low, will do well to set aside all notions of prestige in this humanitarian work and adopt the suggestion of Mr. Thakkur, especially in ascertaining the wants of persons in obscure villages. Government have rightly decided to give preference to the "Depressed" classes. They should see that their instructions are scrupulously carried out.

Flood Relief in Baroda.

Famine or flood relief on a vast scale, when the distress is acute, is a very difficult task. Even if the necessary funds for relief are forthcoming, there is still the great difficulty of organisation, of ensuring prompt and impartial relief. Complaints are almost inevitable. They may be legitimate or exaggerated or even groundless, yet the relief organisers will do well to listen to them, all, ascertain the truth and rectify mistakes, if any are found out. Mr. P. C. Patel, the Information Secretary of the Village Relief Committee, fears that the actual administration of relief in Baroda is far from being quite satisfactory. He complains that there has been too much delay in distributing seed for resowing, that the statement that the State has advanced fifteen rupees per acre of land is highly exaggerated, that the loans have nowhere exceeded two rupees per bigha, that little or nothing is being paid from the State and that the Dewan's Fund to which Bombay has freely contributed is sought to be utilised mainly for housing purposes, though the Fund was meant for immediate relief. We trust the Dewan will make an immediate and searching investigation into the details of relief administration in the State. The explanation for the complaint made by Mr. Patel is to be found in the fact that the Baroda bureaucracy has not sufficiently realised the unprecedented character of the calamity that has befallen the people and the need for unprecedented measures to alleviate the hardships and sufferings attendant on it. What the bureaucracy in Baroda, as in British India, lacks is vision and imagination.

YARN BILL PASSED

DILATORY MOTION REJECTED

HEATED DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The debate on cotton yarn bill concluded late this evening, after no less than 14 members had spoken, but it elicited not many fresh points. The President's choice fell on a number of back benchers, but they only beat about the bush. Mr. Chetty from Madras incurred the wrath of his own Party men for having, in the Guise of explaining his own position, delivered himself of a speech which was in favour of the Bill and against the Party decision.

The House divided towards the tag end of the day on Mr. Neogys dilatory motion. This vote clearly settled the fate of the Bill itself. Because by 37 against 68 Mr. Neogy's motion was rejected. A fare number of nationalists remained neutral. By the same votmg strength, the Govern. ment motion for consideration was passed. The Bill itself was then passed without any further discussion. Sir Alexander Murray remained neutral, Messrs. Sykes and Alexander voted against Bill. The latter is a new member from Madras and his maiden speech in support of the handloom industry to-day was well received showing what a valuable acquisition he will be in the European group. The Bill to remove the Duty on textile machinery will be discussed to-morrow and the result is expected to be very much the same as on the Cotton yarn Bill.

Question-time occupied only twenty minutes to-day in the Assembly

After questions, the President read a notice of adjournment motion by Mr. M. K. Acharya to draw attention to the decision of the Bengal Nagpur Railway to reduce 2,000 men, although they were giving private contracts. The President said he received notice of the motion one minute before eleven. It would be considerate if members gave at least some minutes' notice to the Chair to enable it to consider the issues arising from it. The President then enquired as to when the Bengal Nagpur Railway arrived at the decision to make retrenchment.

Sir George Rainey said the decision was intimated to the Labour Union on August 15 and was contained in the newspapers received in Simla on the 18th. Members had ample opportunities before now to raise the question. Under the given circumstances a reduction of a large number of workmen would be a question of public importance, but they were not present in this case.

Mr. N M. Joshi explained that the delay in giving the notice of adjournment motion was due to negotiations between the Labour Union and the Railway authorities which came to an end only recently.

The President said he had no doubt that the question was of great public importance (unofficial cheers), but, (official cheers) he was not convinced of its urgency. He would have admitted the motion if it had been made on the 18th instant. He therefore disallowed the motion. The House next resumed consideration of the Yarn Bill.

GOVT'S LUKEWARM ATTITUDE.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola supported the Bill. He characterised the arguments put forward in support of Mr. Neogy's motion as frivolous. He admitted that the handloom industry would be hit to a certain extent. He dwelt on the menace of dumping of yarn by China and subsides by Japan Government to assist national industries and contrasted it with the lukewarm attitude of the Government of India. He said the Japanese had already owned one mill in Bombay and if the present state of things were to continue, the Japanese would own more mills in this country.

Mr. B. Das: Why sell mills to the Japanese?

Mr. Rahimtulla: How long do you expect people to run mills with Government not assisting them and the Hon. Member like Mr. Das, opposing even the Yarn Bill (Voices: Hear, hear)? Mr. Fazal hoped the Government would follow it with a duty on cloth also.

MR. CHETTY'S PLEA FOR SUPPORT.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said as a signatory to the majority report of the Select Committee, he wished to explain the considerations which weighed with him in the Select Committee. He said the objections to the Bill were based on the ground that the Tariff Board were against the Yarn Duty and it would affect the handloom industry. As to the first argument while the Tariff Board were against the duty on yarn under conditions prevailing when they wrote the report, they recognised that the additional duty on yarn would be necessary in the event of dumping by Japan. Mr. Chetty maintained that though Japan had not started the dumping, China had and the situation contemplated by the Tariff Board had arisen. Discussing the effect of the duty on the prices of yarn, Mr. Chetty said only the price of medium counts would be affected and estimated the maximum burden on the handloom industry at rupees twelve lakhs. Mr. Chetty maintained the entire burden of twelve lakhs would not fall on the handloom industry, and even if it did, it would not seriously affect the handloom industry. The Government were taking a serious responsibility in not giving effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board and the House would be taking much more serious responsibility in not supporting the bill.

Mr. Alexander, European member from Madras, supported Mr. Neogy's motion. He said if the handloom industry would be hit even to the extent of one rupee it would be a valid reason for opposing the Bill. He was of the opinion that the textile industry had only suffered from the general trade depression and would recoup with the recovery of trade.

IMPLICATIONS OF MR. NEOGY'S RESOLUTION.

Sir Basil Blackett welcomed Mr. Alexander's optimism. But he warned the House against the implications of Mr. Neogy's motion, which virtually amounted to the negation of the Bill.

Some of the arguments used by some of the advocates of the handloom industry amounted to a plea for the reimposition of the Cotton Excise Duty which he would ask the Commerce Member to note.

Sir Basil Blackett appealed to the House to vote with the consciousness that their refusal to vote even the small protection, the Government were prepared to extend to the mill industry would be on their own responsibility.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh suggested that the Bill should be withdrawn and another Bill introduced, levying a duty on cloth which would protect the textile industry as a whole.

"NO RIGHT TO SYMPATHY."

Mr. Guznavi supported Mr. Neogy's motion. He said, Bengal had a large number of handloom weavers and was greatly concerned in any Bill which tended to affect adversely the handloom industry. Justice demanded opinions should be canvassed about the bill before it was placed on the Statute book. In 1905 when the anti-partition began he was one of those who took part in the boycott of Manchester cloth. What did the Bombay millowners do? They raised prices four times. (Cries of shame). They imported cheap Japanese cloth and palmed it on Bengal as Swadeshi cloth (cries of shame). And when there was more demand they bought Japanese stocks locally, tore off the labels and palmed it as Indian product (cries of shame). The millowners had no right to sympathy or support in preference to the handloom weavers.

CHAMPION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand supported the Bill. He advocated the policy of Imperial Preference as offering a solution by which while an additional duty might be levied on imports of cloth from countries in which unfair labour conditions may prevail, at the same time protect the consumer from an additional burden. He hoped the Government would seriously consider his suggestion and come forward with a bill levying four per cent additional duty on the imports of cloth from all countries except the United Kingdom.

Mr. M. K. Acharya supported the dilatory motion of Mr. Neogy. He was prepared to support any measure calculated to help the mill industry or any other equally important national interest. As this bill did not fulfil that condition he could not support the Bill.

A REASONABLE PROPOSITION.

After lunch Mr. D. V. Belvi opposed the Bill. He said the Government were offering to sacrifice Rs. 85 lakhs by the abolition of duty on machinery and stores. If the statement that the burden on the handloom industry would amount to only rupees twelve lakhs and that it represented the extent of the benefit to the mill industry is correct, the best advice would be for the Government to give a mounty to the mill industry to the extent of rupees twelve lakhs. He also contended that Mr. Neogy's amendment was a reasonable proposition.

MILLOWNERS AND NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Diwan Chamanlal opposed the bill. He said if the textile industry had no better claim than what had been made out, his view was that industry had better die than survive. Diwan Chaman Lal maintained that the duty would send up the price of coarser counts of yarn by one anna per pound and impose on the consumer and the handloom industry a burden of over one and a half crore. He challenged Sir Victor Sassoon to guarantee that price of lower counts of cloth and yarn would not go up. As to the complaint of unfair conditions in Japan, Diwan Chaman Lal maintained Indian labour conditions were equally undesirable. The mill industry was called national, but precious little did the millowners do for the national movement, said Diwan Chaman Lall, at a time of political stress and strain. The millowners had their responsibility for the political humilitations of the day.

Diwan Chaman Lall then retailed charges of mismanagement against the managing agents. There were mills in centres outside Bombay which even now made profits. One Delhi mill made profit of rupees thirty-five lakhs.

Sir Victor Sassoon: On what?

(Continued on page 8)

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT

MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF AFFECTED AREAS.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C. and President District Local Board. Surat." Mr. Vamanrao S. Mukadam, M.L.C. and Prtsident District Local Board "Godhra." Mr. Haribhai J. Amin, M.L.C. and Vice-President, District Local Board "Broach." Dr. M. K. Dikshit, M.L.C. and President Municipality, Surat "Surat." Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. Ahmedabad and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M.L.C. Surat, have by a letter addressed to Mr. Ramrai M. Munshi, General Secretary. Indian Farmers Peasants Frederation Committee, expressed their whole hearted support to the resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council about assessment remission, and a Reconstruction Loan, for economic restoration of the ruined agriculturists of Gujarat.

It is expected that the other Gujarat members of the Legislative Council will join in supporting the Indian Farmers Peasants Frederation Committee's proposal for total assessment remission in the devastated Talukas of Gujarat.

PATIENTS, COOPERATE WITH DOCTOR

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

Referring to the coming session of the Indian National Congress, at a public meeting held this evening, Mahatma Gandhi said that Dr. M. A. Ansari was a distinguished physician and he was coming forward to cure the ills of India's body politic, and to bridge the gulf between the Hindus and Muslims The doctor required the co-operation of patients for effecting a cure.

Mahatma Gandhi was sure that people would co-operate and ably discharge their great responsibility.—Free Press.

NEW MINISTRY IN U. P.

CONGRESS PARTY TO TAKE OFFICE?

BENARES, Sept. 7.

"The Aj" says there is a possibility of the Ministry in the United Provinces resigning next year and the question of the formation of a new ministry is being discussed.

It is suggested that one of the Ministers should belong to the Congress Party while the other to the Nationalist Party, but nothing has yet been known as to who these gentlemen would be.

In this connection the paper asks if the Congressmen in the province have decided to follow the practice of accepting office as has been suggested by Dr. Ansari in his recent manifesto.—Free Press.

SETTLEMENT ON THE SPOT

DR. ANSARI'S THREE-FOLD SCHEME.

TOWARDS HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

DELHI, Sept. 7.

On the eve of his departure to Simla for the Unity Conference, Dr. M. A. Ansari gave an interview to a Press representative in the course of which he said the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem was the key to the attainment of Swaraj. The objective of some people was to get as much as possible out of the coming Statutory Commission on Reforms. It was obvious that the Commission would not fulfil the expectations of even those who had faith in it. He had unfortunately no faith in it and he was convinced that it would give nothing even if Hindu-Muslim relations all over the country were very cordial. He was, therefore, not seeking a Hindu-Muslim unity which was limited by such considerations. To him Hindu-Muslim unity must be broad and based on a much higher consideration than favour from the Royal Commission. He was, therefore, not in the [illegible] affected by the speech of Lord Irwin [illegible] disappointing to many of his compatriots. He felt the immediate need of bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity so much that he would not hesitate to use every possible means to bring it about.

Asked as to what concrete suggestions he was going to put before the Conference at Simla, Dr. Ansari said he had already submitted his three-fold scheme of work before many leaders and many including Lala Lajpat Rai had agreed to it.

Asked as to what it was, Dr. Ansari said he wanted three things to be done forthwith: extensive propaganda, starting public safety bureaus and Panchayat Boards. He was of the opinion that all leaders who have any love for their country should join hands and leaders of Hindus and Muslims should undertake extensive tours in the country and reach every city, town or village wherever a riot has taken place. They should try their best to settle all outstanding differences on the spot. They must not rest until they have achieved success in this national safety scheme.—Free Press.

WON BY THREE LENGTHS

ST. LEGER STAKE'S RESULT

BOOK LAW WINS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

St. Leger resulted as follows:—

BOOK LAW	1
NOT NIGHT	2
SON AND HEIR	3

The following was the starting price betting on St. Leger: 7 to 4 against Book Law, 4 to 1 against Hot Night, 25 to 1 against Son and Heir. 16 ran. Won by three lengths. Five lengths separated the Second and the Third. Prester John and Maidstone did not run, otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter.

FIRST TO SWIM BRITISH CHANNEL.

20 YEAR OLD GIRL'S DARING FEAT

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Rugby.—The British Channel was swum for the first time to-day when Miss Kathleen Thomas of Penarth swam to Weston-Super-Mare a distance of 12 miles in ten and half hours. The feat is considered owing to strong cross currents equal to swimming the English Channel. It has been attempted unsuccessfully by many well-known swimmers. Miss Thomas is only twenty years of age.—B. O. W.

TRAGIC DEATHS IN A FAMILY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Battle Creek (Michigan.)—The death has occurred of Mr. Wayne Wheeler the prohibition leader, chiefly responsible for the passage of the Volstead Law. His wife was fatally burned few weeks ago as the result of an explosion of an oil stove. Her father seeing his daughter rush into the room with her clothing in flames died of heart attack.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN FLIERS IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Sept. 7.

The American world fliers Brock and Schlee in the airship "Pride of Detroit" arrived here at 2-15 p.m. and landed safely on the Kyaikkasan course. They passed over Akyab at 11-5.—Free Press.

PLEASE SPARE THE ROPE

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

PITY THE KAKORI PRISONERS

CAWNPORE, Sept. 7.

Mr. G. Y. Chintamani and Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, leaders of the two main parties in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, have, it is understood, have expressed their approval to sign a memorial which is being prepared for submission to the Governor, praying for the commutation of death sentences passed on four of the Kakori conspiracy case. About a dozen others members of the Council have given their consent and it is gathered that Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant is taking a lead in the matter.

The memorial would be sent as early as possible as the date fixed for the execution of the prisoners is 16th instant.

LEGISLATORS' APPEAL.

The following is the full text of the memorial proposed to be submitted to His Excellency by the members of the Legislative Council.

We beg to appeal to Your Excellency, on behalf of Ramprasa, Ashfaqualiah, Rajendranath Lahiri, and Raushan Singh, who have been sentenced to death in the Kakori conspiracy case. We fully appreciate the fact that these men have been tried by competent law courts and have been convicted after careful trials.

This appeal is not prompted by any legal examination of the case and we do not propose to adduce any arguments based on records in support of our appeal. We recognise that in the interests of society and ordered progress, it is the duty of the state to arrest or restrain the activities of people possessing the mentality and outlook which they displayed. It is needless to state that we condemn their ways as strongly as anybody.

What has moved us deeply is, the youth, intense patriotism of these men, although incorrect thinking and youthful impetuosity led them into suicidal directions.

We are convinced that all ends will be fully met if these misguided youths are kept in duress and debarred from indulging in such plots in future. We understand that some of them already realise the error of their ways and are sincerely penitent; and it is conceivable that some future day, they may become useful citizens.

We accordingly pray Your Excellency to commute their death sentences into imprisonment.—Free Press.

SERIOUS TEXTILE CRISIS.

NEED FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION

MR. J. M. KEYNE'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, Sept. 7.

"Deplorable position of American branch of the cotton spinning and manufacturing" was discussed by economist Mr. J. M. Keynes at a meeting called by Cotton Yarn Association at Manchester. Mr. Keynes expressed the opinion that it was scarcely possible to exaggerate the seriousness of situation and suggested summoning of what might be termed unofficial Royal Commission composed of representatives of every section of industry including operatives to ascertain costs of every stage of production and to consider mill reorganisation and capitalisation reform with a view to bringing Lancashires organisation up to date and to putting it on competitive basis with rest of world.—Reuter.

DISTRESS IN SIND.

NEARLY CRORE OF RUPEES LOSS.

FOOMA, Sept. 6.

Mr. Noormahomed, M.L.C., in a statement to the Associated Press regarding the effects of the floods in Sind said that the principal crop in Tando divis on namely rice-crop had been almost completely submerged and non-official estimate of the loss in crop was not less than a crore. But for the high canal embankments where the people took shelter during the floods, the loss of life would have been very heavy. The number of cattle that perished was quite large. Distress was acute in Tando and Tharparkar, especially because aricultural classes were unable to obtain private loans owing to the financial crisis in Karachi. Mr. Noormahomed complained that Hyderabad district had not yet received sufficient attention at the hands of the local officials. His Excellency the Govl ernor and members of the Bombay Government especially the Hon. Mr. Rieu, who having served as Commissioner in Sind could realise the situation had expressed deep concern in the fate of flood stricken Sind and had assured him of favourable consideration of any proposal for taccavi and other relief measures.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Desai, Minister for Public Health, is arranging provisions for medical relief.—A. P.

BEAM WIRELESS SERVICE TO INDIA

COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON EFFECTED

LONDON, September 6.

The beam wireless service between Britain and India is working to-day, having been opened at midnight. Thus the programme authorised in 1923 for linking the Empire by wireless is now complete. All four Empire transmission lines to India and other parts are operated from the Central Telegraph Office, London, from where messages are sent on the land line to the actual beam transmitter, situated in different parts of the country. Tests have shown in regard to the Indian service, that beam stations can, without difficulty, exceed the capacity required in the contract, which stipulates for one hundred words a minute both ways for twelve hours, out of twenty-four. Actually the service has worked consistently at 150 words a minute both ways for eighteen hours out of twenty-four, and the speed of service is really governed at present by the land line instruments in the Central Offices. The service opened this morning with the exchange of congratulatory greetings.—B. O. W.

PIECEGOODS MERCHANT ASSAULTED

ACCIDENT IN RUNNING TRAIN

TULSIDAS MORARJEE REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Mr. Tulsidas Morarjee, a piece goods merchant of Bombay, while travelling in the Jubbulpore Mail on Sunday last on his journey to Calcutta, was assaulted by some persons who had entered his compartment while the train was running. This incident appears to have occurred before the train reached Igatpuri. When the train reached Igatpuri, Mr. Morarjee was found in an unconscious condition and was bleeding due to injuries. He was removed to the Igatpuri Hospital and his condition is reported to serious. The culprits are absconding and are still at large.

CHINESE STEAMER WITH BRITISH FLAG

PIRATES ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPS

LONDON, September 6.

A further outbreak by Chinese pirates has received prompt punishment from the British naval authorities. On September 1st, "Koochow", a Chinese owned steamer flying the British flag was captured by pirates about fifteen miles from Samshui, on west river. The Chief Engineer, a British subject named Black, was killed and thrown overboard, and the ship was taken to Taipinghu, a large village inhabited by pirates, where 100 Chinese passengers and the staff of the captured vessel were held to ransom. This was the third piracy from Taipinghu this year. Two days later, three British gunboats "Cicada," "Moth" and "Moorhen" took retributory action. They arrived at Taipinghu, warned the inhabitants to leave, and then burned a number of houses and native croft. The adjoining pirate village Shekki, after it had been evacuated, was shelled as a demonstration. No casualties have occurred among the British or the Chinese. Telegrams from the Yangtse centre confirm the reports that the Northern forces who crossed to the southern bank of the rivel, have suffered a reverse. The Nanking Nationalists have taken many prisoners, and are stated to have regained Pucow.—B. O. W.

CASES BEING REVISED.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The Associated Press understands that in pursuance of the policy foreshadowed by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Legislative Assembly and reaffirmed by Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, at the opening of the Bengal Council last month as regards detenues detained under the Liminal Law Amendment Act and Regulation III the Bengal Governor of Bengal, at the ernment has already released several detenues since H. E. addressed the Council. It is also understood that the policy is being pursued steadily, and it is believed that before long, a considerable number of those still detained will have been set at liberty as their cases are being revised in the light of the principle enunciated by the Governor.—A. P.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA

"DON'T SEEK CONGRESS HELP."

GHANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO VOLUNTEERS

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

About thirty volunteers interested in the Neill Statue satyagraha met Mr. Gandhi in the afternoon and discussed with him the situation for over an hour.

Mr. Gandhi first enquired into the details of the movement as to how it originated and how it was conducted. Now the public attention was focussed upon it and they agreed that the Neill Statue should go.

Mr. Gandhi next counselled the satyagrahis to take stock of the situation. He said they ought not to look for help from the Congress or any other association, because the Congress could not be expected to take up the movement which it did not initiate and control. They should go on with satyagraha if they felt they had sufficient public support behind them, but if they thought otherwise they might suspend the movement, educate public opinion and begin again.

Asked if it did not offend against the creed of non-violence to pull down the Statue or deface it, Mr. Gandhi said provided his conditions were fulfilled, he would not regard it as against non-violence. There should be no spirit of self-glorification nor should there be any injury caused to any person in pulling it down.

Mr. Gandhi will meet the satyagrahis again to-morrow and after ascertaining the prevailing opinion among them give further advice.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS

TIRUVELLORE (Madras), Sept. 6.

Replying to several addresses of welcome that were presented to him to-night Mr. Gandhi referred to the unity conference at Simla and said "We must hang our heads down in shame for the deeds committed in the name of God and religion". He then prayed for the success of the present conference.

At the Poonamalle Christian Orphanage, Mr. Gandhi said that it was the duty of the Indian Christians so to conduct themselves as to create an atmosphere of trust, to cultivate to the most toleration and to serve without any motive of proselytising. Until this atmosphere of complete trust was attained it was the duty of the Christian workers to be patient. The recognition of their services was bound to come. —A. P.

GHANDIJI'S ADVICE TO TRAMWAY MEN.

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

Acknowledging a purse of 107 rupees presented by the Madras Tramway and Electric Supply Corporation Union at the Peoples Park this morning Mr. Gandhi speaking in Hindi called on the workers to give up gambling and drink and to clothe themselves in khadi. It was their dharma he said to serve those who were poorer and it would be a sin if they failed to do so. Concluding he asked them to lead clean lives and to treat the women of India as their mothers and sisters.—A. P.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER ARRESTED

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

A sensation was caused this morning when Anchalai Ammal a native of Cuddalore accompanied by her six year old daughter offered satyagraha at Neills Statue. The mother and daughter were armed with files. Both of them were taken into custody.—A. P.

"DELIVER WIDOWS BY MARRYING THEM"

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO MADRAS YOUTH.

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

"I want you all unmarried young men to make this sacred resolve that you are not going to marry a girl who is not widowed and will hunt for widowed girls and marry them. What I would like you to do is to have a touch of chivalry about you", said Mahatma Gandhi delivering his message to a vast gathering of students at the Pachaiyappa's College, speaking on child widows.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke for full one hour, in the course of which he said if the students went about collecting purses and distributing them, village sisters would only learn to depend on charity. He, therefore, appealed to them to give the poor millions of India work by using Khaddar.

AVOID TOBACCO.

The Mahatma said young men should not take to the habit of tobacco. Cigarettes were bad for health and tea was equally harmufl to the physic of man. If they had already taken to those habits they ought to leave them once for all and for good. If for nothing else, continued Mahatma Gandhi, those habits should be given up in the interest of economy. The argument that cigarettes helped young men to keep awake when they wanted to, he said, could not be supported. They should utilise their idle moments for study. Cigarette and drink were the curse of Satan and both must be got rid of.

Mahatma Gandhi said he was sorry that he had to speak to them in English and not in Hindi. Hindi could be learnt in a tenth part of the time spent on mastering English and he wanted Madras to take to the study of that language which was useful and interesting.

Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the trustees of the Pachaiyappa's College not to have any effective bar against any particular class or community and keep them out of the College. He would rejoice to know of a favourable decision by the Trustees.

The students of the College presented Mahatma Gandhi a purse for the Khaddar work.—Free Press.

QIZLBASH FAMILY SUCCESSION CASE

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Justice Pullam of the Oudh Chief Court, understands the "Civil and Military Gazette," has decided the famous Qizlbash family succession case in favour of Nawab Muhummed Ali Khan K.C.S.I., brother of the late Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, but that the execution of the decree has been stayed, pending the decision of an appeal filed by the opposite party before a Bench of the Chief Court.—Free Press.

HAZRAT MAULANA MOHAMADALI OF MONGHYR DEAD.

MONGHYR, Sept. 6.

Mojaddid Millat Hami Sunnat Hazrat Moulana Mohamadali of Monghyr Khalifa Azam of Hazrat Moulana Fazlur Bahaman expired on the 9th of Rabi-ul-awal (Tuesday) at 2 p.m.

PRINCIPAL OF OOSMANIA COLLEGE.

PROF. A. R. KHAN'S TERM EXTENDED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 6.

A firman issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam says that the Nizam has been pleased to command that Professor Abdur Rahman Khan, Principal of the Oosmania College should continue in his office of Principal.

The firman asks the University College to see if any provision can be made for Mr. Penderghust (Tutor to the Princess) for a period of one year after the expiry of his present term either in the Translation Bureau or in the University itself. —Free Press.

MR. SASTRI HONOURED.

NATAL ADMINSTATER GIVES A LUNCH PARTY

MARITZBURG, Sept. 6.

The following cablegram has been received by the Secretary, The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association:—

The Administrator of Natal gave a lunch in honour of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, when the members of the Provincial Council were present. It is understood that Mr. Sastri produced good impression in the meeting.

Mr. Sastri had influenza and is well now.

RAILWAY AGENTS' CONFERENCE.

MR. BIGGS TO PRESIDE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Ernest Jackson, President of the Railway Agents' Association, has resigned owing to ill-health and sailed home. Mr. Biggs, Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, has been elected President of the annual Conference of Agents of Railways, which will be held at Simla on Thursday, the 6th October, and continue for over a week. A heavy agenda will be disposed of, and all railway agents are expected to attend the Conference—A. P.

PLAGUE SECUNDERABAD

INOCCULATION CENTRES OPENED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 7.

In view of the rapid development of the plague epidemic in Secunderabad, the authorities have issued Press communique appealing to the public to co-operate with them whole-heartedly to stamp out the disease and also get inoculated. Eleven inoculation centres have been opened in all and a health camp has been established at Maredpally and another at Karbala Maidan.—F. P.

BRIDGE OVER SABARMATI.

AHMEDABAD CITIZENS' REQUEST TO GOVT.

AHMEDABAD, September 6.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held this evening to request Government to sanction a scheme of building a bridge over the Sabarmati, near Shahpur. Seth Mangaldas, who presided over the meeting, referred to high death rate in the city in recent years and he said that it was due to congestion and absence of well-ventilated houses. He said that while Government had been helping the development of cities like Bombay and Poona, had not paid much attention to Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

BHOPAL RULER'S SPIRITED LEAD.

"ALL MUST UNITE TO SOLVE COMMUNAL TROUBLE"

"PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING--MY SUPREME OBJECT."

SPEECH AT INAGURATION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 6.

At the opening ecremony of the Legislative Council, which is one of the series of reforms initiated by the Bhopal State, His Highness the Nawab made the following speech:—

It is a matter of sincere gratification to me that the idea of establishing a Legislative Council for the Bhopal State, which was one of a series of reforms initiated by my revered mother is now materialising at last. The inauguration of this Council marks the dawn of a new era in our system of Government. But in our zeal for progress and development we must not forget our moral and treaty obligations to the mighty Empire to which we are proud to belong and to our neighbouring States for in the observance of these obligations lies our strength, prosperity and future good. I have before me a number of schemes which will go a long way towards ameliorating the condition of my people and as my people will now be actively associated with my Government their moral and material support will be all the more essential. The programme which I wish to carry out during the next five years consists of improvement of communications, further stability of land tenure colonization, improved agriculture, extensive survey of the State with the view of determining a suitable system of irrigation, further spread of education, better facilities for medical aid, supply of filtrated water, and commercial and industrial development. This State has invariably kept in view the requirements of its subjects and the ruler has always been personally the interpreter of their thoughts and feelings. My ancestors and specially Her Highness my revered mother regarded the subjects as the children of the ruler and treated them with parental kindness and affection. The absence therefore of a representatative body made no great difference to the people as their rights and interests were vigilantly guarded by their rulers and looked upon this loving kindness as the sole justification of sovereign authority. Such intimate personal relations bewteen the Ruler and the ruled efface all distinctions of authority and subjection and both the Government and the people are identified with each other and work for the common good. There may be differences in the forms of Governments in different countries according to the genius and local environments of the people but the guiding principle remains the same that the best Government is that, which looks after the well-being of the largest number of the governed in the most effective way.

SECRET OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The secret of good Government lies in the reciprocity of feelings between the ruler and the ruled, justice and sympathy on the part of the one, loyalty and gratitude on the part of the other. This will not, I am sure, be taken to mean that I am opposed to representative Government or to making a concession to public opinion. On the contrary I hold that at a time when the march of progress has made the art of Government so difficult it is a great help to a ruler if he can ascertain the views of his subjects from their elected spokesmen. The object for which this Council has been constitnted can be fulfilled only if its delibcrations are kept free from personal animosity, religious intolerance or sectarian jealousy. Fortunately the relations beween people of this State following different religions or belonging to different castes and creeds have always been of the happiest description. Our joint electorates are an evidence of this mutual goodwill and it is therefore all the more incumbent upon us to maintain these traditions which have remained unbroken through the ages. The elected metabers of this Council have assumed a sacred responsibility and the proper fulfilment of their trust requires statesmanship hard work and an unerring sense of duty. They will best succeed in their work if they keep in view not only the demands from time to time dvised by them but also the difficulties of the Government, when in certain cases it is not possible for the Government in the interest of the people fully to meet the wishes of the peoples' representatives.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal who on Tuesday opened the Legislative Council which is one of the reforms initiated by the State.

DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM—A WASTE OF TIME.

Destructive criticism is quite a waste of time and therefore the critic should always put forward a constructive proposal as an alternative to the one which is the object of his attack. Nor should the Council be regarded as a debating club where the members may indulge in verbal fencing or show off their ability by clever speeches having little reference to the subject under discussion. An indirect result of the formation of this Council will be the Educational advancement of the State for an extension of education among the electorate is necessary to enable them to appraize the advntage of an institution like this at its proper value, to understand the capacity of the members whom they return and to make representation really effective as the question of education progress in Bhopal is bound up with that of the State employment.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

It will not be out of place if I enunciate in a few words the policy of my Government in this connection. I am aware of the fact that the question of Bhopal for Bhopal has sometimes been raised among certain sections of the people. My own view and the policy of my Government is to make provision for our young men in the State services as far as possible provided they have the necessary qualifications. But I have often been regretfully disappointed to notice it our educated young men a tendency to exaggerate their own importance to aspire to the highest posts in the Civil and Military departments at the very outset of their career and to feel aggrieved at the rejection of their claims. They must realise that experience is the "sine qua non" of promotion in any service and this cannot be obtained without making a start from small beginnings. If the young men of the State take this advice to heart I assure them, that my Government will give them every assistance and facility in securing suitable posts in the various departments of the State.

COMMUNAL SITUATION.

Before I conclude I should very much like to advert for a moment to the communal situation in India which is causing the most serious anxiety to the Government and to the thinking men of both the great sections of the Indian population. It is our good fortune that in our State we are free from such tension and the history of Bhopal is one long record of social harmony and goodwill. All sections of the community comprising Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Christians and others have been living together like brothers without the slightest friction or discord. We are all proud of this spirit and I heartily congratulate my people on their achievement. I am confident that this unity will not be disturbed and my Government will never be put to the necessity of solving the communal problem but should the people of Bhopal ever fall a prey to the machinations of self-seeking mischief mongers my Government and myself personally shall do all in our power to eradicate the evil and I feel sure that my people will come forward in a body to help me and my Government in our endeavours. I feel that it is not right for me as the Ruler of an Indian State in any way to interpose myself in the politics or the internal affairs of British India but being an Indian first and foremost I consider it my duty to express my heartfelt gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for the stirring appeal that he has recently issued to the peoples of the country with regard to the communal question and for the generous offer of assistance which he has made on behalf of himself and his Government to re-establish peace and harmony. The touching words in which the appeal is couched ring with sincerity and earnestness and must evoke a response from every heart. In my opinion the significance of Hindu-Muslim differences is not entirely political. It has a moral aspect as well and with this point of view foremost in my mind, as it ought really to be in the mind of everyone genuinely anxious to secure continual peace and amity, I consider it to be obligatory on me as an Indian and a Mahamodan to offer myself for any service that may be deemed proper for me in the bridging of the gulf and in restoring communal unity and good-will. I cannot apportion the blame for these dissensions to any one community, for I think that both are responsible for these fanatical out bursts of passion. I beg them both in the name of humanity to exert their utmost effort in composing these differences without bringing in any selfish or political considerations. They are an ugly blot on the fair name of religion such as needs must be wiped off and the active assistance in this cause must be enlisted of every individual no matter what his religious persuasion or political proponsities may be. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Extremists, Moderates, nay the Government of India and the rulers of Indian States must all be allowed to come together if they wish to do so and make a united effort to bring about the great consummation. I am confident that the people of India who are justly proud of their ancient civilisation and culture will take the statesmanlike and sympathetic advice of His Excellency to heart nad throw hemselves whole-heartedly into the work of removing this canker from their national life. I hope that no difference of political views will stand in the way of co-operation in the speedy achievement of a goal at once so noble and so essential.

INFLAMMATORY POSTERS.

LAHORE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, who issued orders on June 4th last, prohibiting the publication of inflammatory posters within Lahore District for two months, has issued that order again from to-day for a further period of two months. The order does not apply to bona-fide trade and business advertisements.

Of seven warders of the Lahore Central Jail who were prosecuted for alleged neglect of duty wheh resulted in the escape of certain convicts in June last, four have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months' imprisonment, with fine, and three have been acquitted.—A. P.

WORLD CYCLE TOURISTS.

THRILLING ADVENTURES BETWEEN BURMA AND CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Three Parsi world cyclists who are now in Calcutta have nearly finished their tour and will return to Bombay via Jamshedpur, Madras, Colombo and Bangalore. They said their journey from Rangoon to Calcutta was full of thrills. They are the first cyclists to have performed this feat.—A. P.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT AMOD.

DEMAND FOR MORE MONEY FOR RELIEF

TAGAVI BANDS NOT YET ADVANCED TO JAMBUSAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 6.

Official circles are busy making preparations for His Excellency's visit to the affected parts in Amod and Jambusar. It is reported that His Excellency will be taken to Uchhod as vehicular traffic to seriously affected villages is not possible. It is generally felt that His Excellency will not have any correct idea of the situation unless some of the typical, really affected villages namely Dadapor, Kobla, Manjola, Vasna, Purca, Wadia Mansingpura in Amod and Magnod Vundal, Mahapur, Khanpur, Dolia, Bojadra, Kareli, Pitudra, Kavanoa, Kavi. In Jambusar serious attempts are being made to give a rather distorted view of the situation and to minimize the damage suffered by the people in the affected parts. In the arrangements for Interviews it is rumoured special care will be taken to get the official point of view supported. It is hardly possible that His Excellency will realize the correct situation well unless first-hand information is obtained from responsible relief workers in the district. Government has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for free supply of building materials to the depressed and backward classes, but there has been unusual delay in the purchase of the necessary stock, Jambusar villages have been practically neglected, no materials having been yet supplied. It is felt that the purpose of the grant will fail unless promptitude is shown. Tagavi Bonds to several villages in Jambusar have not yet been advanced. The amount sanctioned has been spent already. Unless a further allottment is urgently sanctioned, people will have to suffer great hardship.

IN AID OF GUJARAT RELIEF

BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT SENDS RS. 3,000.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Hon. Mr. Patel has received intimation through the Central Bank of Rangoon that the President of the Burma Legislative Council had sent Rs. 3,052 collected at a performance in aid of the Gujarat Relief Fund.

MADRAS MERCHANT'S MURDER.

NO CLUE OF ASSAILANTS OBTAINED.

MADRAS, September 6.

The mystery behind the death of Mr. Esoor Ali Sheriff Ali was not cleared at the inquest held last evening, when the jury returned a verdict of murder by person or persons unknown. Up to this morning, no arrest has been made. After the inquest, the dead body of Mr. Esoof Ali was conveyed to the Broach burial ground, where it was buried with due rites and honours. The funeral was attended by all leading merchants of the city and personal friends of the deceased.

The evidence at the inquest showed that the deceased was a man of a very retiring nature and had few friends. Abdul Kader, a servant of the deceased, who was the principal witness, stated that when the witness came to the office on Monday morning, he was surprised to see that the strong door had not been opened. He knocked at the door, but there was no response. Eventually the door was forced open. On entering the premises he was surprised at finding the key of the iron safe in the safe. When he went upstairs, there were no signs of the presence of his employer, and on entering the bedroom of his master, he was shouted to find him lying dead on his back. There were marks of blood about the body. Entering another room, he found a blood-stained shirt. That shirt did not belong to the deceased. The deceased's body was lying on a cot and was covered with a long coat.

Mr. Akbar Ali, a hardware merchant stated that he left the deceased at seven in the night on Sunday. The deceased did not in the least indicate that he had enemies, or that he was in fear of his life.

Mr. Seshadri Iyengar, a Law student living in rooms opposite the house of the late Mr. Esoof Ali, stated that at about eleven on Sunday night, he and other students heard a sort of moan, but did not at the time know from where it came.

A few more witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned a verdict of death from multiple injuries, causal probably with a knife, and that the death was caused by some person or persons unknown. —A. P.

Jadugopal Mukerjee, State prisoner, has been released to-day prior to his externment from Bengal—Free Press.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has contributed five hundred rupees for the flood relief work in Orissa and two hundred in Contai.—Free Press.

FLOODS IN GUJARAT.

TALATI VERSUS RELIEF WORKER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Government of Bombay has recently sanctioned two lacs of rupees for free distribution of corrugated iron sheets required for roofing of houses of the poorest in the flood-affected areas of Kaira and Ahmedabad districts. The Press note in this connection said that as an interim measure these sheets were for free distribution or for sale at a concession rate. However, as things are going on, almost the whole amount of the money voted will be used for free distribution. In fact all the poorest people in towns and villages, who have lost their houses will not be, or cannot be provided with this roofing material from the allotment of one lac in each of the two districts mentioned above. A free grant of Rs. ten lakhs was asked for, as necessary for spending by Bombay Government for rebuilding the houses of the poorest, both by Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Vallabhai Patel at the Nadiad Conference on the 14th August last. But that is another story. What I wish to emphasize here is the way in which this public charity from public funds is being distributed, and the agency employed for doling out large amounts. No doubt, the Government instructions on one point are clear, i.e., to give preference to Bhangis—the depressed of the depressed—first, and then to other untouchables, Dheds, Chamars, Garodas, Turis etc. But even then it is the agency of distribution that matters most.

The Government knows of only one agency even for distributing charity from taxpayers money on a large scale, and that is their paid revenue staff. But this work being spread over a large area and having to be done in a short space of time is impossible to be attempted by responsible officers and has necessarily to be entrusted to low paid Talatis and Mookhis in all villages. The Mamlatdar has no alternative but to put full faith in these subordinates and be guided solely by their discretion. This means that the poor men are left to the tender mercies of the Talatis and the Mookhies, who unchecked by any one else in the village, uncontrolled by any public opinion in the Taluka, have all their own way. Under the circumstances, it is not possible to expect that the most deserving will get this public charity, and that partiality will not be shown to the favourites of the Talatie.

Now it is very well-known and admitted on all hands that the army of non-official workers in the cause of flood relief, mostly Congress workers, has this time worked wonderfully. Not only were they first in the field, but had it not been for their presence at almost all places in the talukas, full and timely relief could not have been given. The officials on the spot were almost stupefied in the initial stage and did not know what to do and could not understand the magnitude of the catastrophe. Besides, the non-official workers could collect and attract large funds and distribute grain and cloth wherever they were needed. They roamed in out of the way unapproachable villages, through water and mud. In some cases they swam across streets of water, and took relief where most needed. Could not this army of disinterested workers be enthusted with this work, at any rate consulted, in the matter of distribution by the Mamlatdar and his subordinates? Could not the village elders at least be called one evening by the Talati in every village and be consulted if his choice was correct and approved by them? Could not the members of District and Taluka Boards, let alone the Congress workers, be consulted on this question? Surely the selfless relief workers, the village elders, the Local board members are in better touch with the people, better known their heart than the hired Talati. But perhaps the prestige of Government would in that case have suffered, in the opinion of some, and even the meanest villager could have known that somebody else than servants of the all-powerful Sarkar had a voice in the distribution of this public charity. After all, Government funds come from the pockets of the humble taxpayer, and the public must have a voice in the spending of them. It is because the Government is foreign, that it chooses to ignore public men and public opinion altogether and thus to make itself obnoxious to the people, even on such occasions of calamity when concerted humanitarian work is most necessary. I regret that an humble worker has to criticize the relief policy of Government at this stage, but the truth, unpleasant though it be, must be told at the proper time, and not when it is too late.—Yours etc.

Anand, Sept. 5.

A. V. THAKKAR.

YARN BILL PASSED

(Continued from page 7).

Diwan Chaman Lall: It may be by speculation, but the fact is there.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Madras mills also make profits.

Sir Hari Singh: How many mills are there in Madras?

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Many; and they make no urgent demand for protection.

Diwan Chaman Lall: It is clear the demand is confined.

to Bombay and Ahmedabad, the two centres of gambling and financial profligacy (laughter). He then charged the Bombay millowners with driving the millhands to strike against the three-loom device without reducing their labour, but with decreased wages. This Bill proposed to levy indirect taxation on the poor of the country. If they wanted to tax the poor they could do so openly.

NOT OPPOSED TO SCIENTIFIC PROTECTION.

Concluding, Diwan Chaman Lall said the members of the Legislature, who were returned to protect the average man in the street could no be party to a bill which would hit the consumer and the handloom industry. He was not opposed to any scientific system of protection to industries which would not hit the consumer and which further provided that those industries would be duly nationalised, (cheers).

DELAY IN DANGEROUS

Sir Victor Sassoon did not agree with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Neogy in delaying the measure. On the contrary the necessity of affording the mill industry any kind of help, however inadequate, was extremely urgent and the urgency lay in the present situation in China. He foresaw that in the immediate future the Indian industry would suffer a dumping war between China and India. The question of cost of production would be secondary. They might find not only medium counts of yarn from Japan and China tempting to oust the three per cent of Indian production, but what was more serious was the lower counts driving out the twenty-five per cent of Indian production which was now consumed by the handloom industry. It was here that one and a half anna offered was of special value amounting to a protective duty of something like thirteen per cent on coarse yarn. Reverting to the allegations against the Indian Textile Industry Sir Victor said the mill-owners had no desire to hurt much less to kill the handloom industry. If he believed that the proposed increased duty on yarn would prejudicially affect the handloom industry, he would not press this measure. Only the Government would benefit by the proposed increase in the duty to the extent of twelve lakhs out of the Japanese or Chinese Pockets. He further referred to the unemployment which would follow the displacement of workers from spinning frames if the duty on yarn was not imposed.

MILLS AND COAL CONSUMPTION.

As regards the Indian Mill Industry not helping the Indian Coal Industry, he said the question of coal for the mill industry in Bombay was not a very vital one in view of the fact that out of 83 mills 72 were using electricity and of the remaining eleven, five or six were now turning over from coal to electricity. Referring to Mr. Neogy's remark that the Japanese would retaliate by stopping the import of Indian pig iron, the speaker said the Indian pig iron was cheaper than American and Japanese pig iron had not sufficiently developed to enable them to be independent of foreign nations. "Our Japanese friends can no more afford to penalise our pig iron than they can penalise jute products, for the simple reason that it will hurt them more than it can hurt us."

Referring to Sir George Rainy's remark that the Indian cotton manufacturer was entitled to come to the Legislature and argue that, if he was subjected to a restriction from which his foreign rivals were free, he ought to be compensated. Sir Victor cited various restrictions. Firstly the exchange policy of the Finance Member was responsible for making the Indian products at a disadvantage in other countries than their rivals. Secondly in Japan, he saw mills working two shifts of twelve hours each with half a day for every week, and children of eight, nine and ten working at the ring frames without any pay and as a favour to their parents. Then there was the dumping going on in India. He quoted from Japanese the Financial and Economic Monthly that the Japanese Government had laid down that in protecting industries half-hearted measures would do no good. "So as we have not got the benefit on this country of a Government like the Japanese Government and as we are poor beggars, we have to take whatver is offered to us. The position is that the mill industry is like a poor wounded man lying in the road and even the smallest help is something. I say on the floor of this house that unless there is a change in world conditions this protection which is offered us is not enough."—A. P.

JUGGLERY OF FIGURES.

Mr. Goswami said he did not understand the support of the millowners to the bill, after their admission that the bill did not offer them adequate protection. He said there had been a jugglery of figures to prove that the handloom industry would not be much affected. But assuming that the adverse effect on the handloom industry would be only ten per cent even then considering that the handloom industry employed six million of workers, more handloom weavers would be affected than would be the case in the case of the mills. He challenged Sir Victor Sassoon to say that the mill industry which employed a few lakhs of workers was in a position to employ six million of workers which would be thrown out of employment on even their present moderate earnings. He also was unable to accept now that the mill industry was a national industry. He could not forget that the history of this industry was written in letters of blood of strikers who had been fired on by official members opposite. He was against any bill which would antagonise any Asiatic country against India of the standing of Japan.

After Pandit Malaviya, spoke, closure was applied and the President agreed.

The Commerce Member replied to the debate. He said that the Bill contained no element of discrimination against Japan and there was no reason to apprehend any retaliatory action on the part of Japan. Much of the criticism was that the Bill gave less or more than what should be given to the industry. But, was that the reason why the Bill which contained what the Government considered legitimate protection should be thrown out? Therefore, the vote for the circulation of the bill would be a vote for rejection. The Government had come to the House with a proposal which they had made in the best interests of the country. He asked the House to decide on merits of the bill and not support the dilatory motion of Mr. Neogy.

Diwan Chaman Lall raised the question whether persons interested in the mill industry could vote. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar urged that directors of mills were persons with direct interest and should not be allowed to vote.

The President said his predecessors had ruled already that interested persons could vote under the legislative rules, it being left to them as individuals to exercise their right to vote or not.

NEOGY'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The House next divided on the amendment of Mr. K. C. Neogy that the Bill be circulated for opinion and rejected it by 6 8to 37 votes.

The House again divided on the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration and carried the motion by 68 to 37 votes.

The House adopted the clauses of the Bill without discussionor division.

BOUNTY TO HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

The Commerce Member next moved that the Bill be passed into law.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru appealed to the Commerce Member to request local governments to investigate into the effects of the proposed duty on the handloom industry and to put funds arising from the duty, into the hands of local governments to give bounties to the handloom industry.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. B. Das supported the suggestion.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar thought the suggestion inconsistent on the part of sponsors who had agreed to a measure which directly hit the handloom industry.

The Commerce Member said he could not give a considered opinion at the spur of the moment.

YARN BILL PASSED.

The Bill to protect the manufacture of yarn was next passed into law.

The Commerce Member next moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act with a view to abolish duty on machinery and stores be taken into consideration.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty requested that the House might be adjourned.

The President said that he met with a greater tendency on the part of non-officials than on the part of officials, the tendency to adjourn, although he had a right to expect that unofficials would co-operate with him in pushing on with business.

Pandit Malaviya said it was already quarter past 5 and the Hindu-Muslim Conference was fixed for 5 p.m.

The President: My remarks are not intended to apply to to-day. It is a general remark. I hope the House will bear in mind what I have said.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BASIL'S NEW SCHEME

INDEPENDENTS SITTING ON THE FENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

While the fate of the Cotton Yarn Bill is hanging in the balance that of its ally which is intended to remove the duty on textile machinery is practically sealed. The Congress Party has decided to recommit it to the Select Committee. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar raised at a party meeting the injustice that would be done to the Indian taxpayer by the proposal to remit the duty on machinery, and he hinted at a very serious flaw in the Bill which the Party seized and decided without much ado to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee for a more correct opinion thereon. There was discussion in the Congress Party meeting on Sir Basil Blackett's latest scheme of stockholders propounded in connection with the Reserve Bank Bill. Party opinion has not yet fully crystalised. The Independents are keeping themselves away from this new scheme and I have not heard of any party meeting among them on this question. Perhaps they will meet after the other two parties had declared their attitude. So far there has not been any much antagonism to this scheme. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who advises Pandit Malavya on this matter very frequently was heard to describe the scheme as another shareholders scheme but he was inclined to reconsider his view if the Government would agree to limit the number of stockholders in each province to the number of elected members of the Central Legislature therein, so that both being equal there would be the chance of stockholders not having all their own way in regard to the election of the directorate. Probably this will be one of the main amendments from both Congress and Nationalist parties, if Sir Basil Blackett is to table his scheme. Whenever it is tabled, the Bill will not come up for further debate till Monday. Sir Basil himself made this clear at to-day's meeting of the Assembly. I understand that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is inclined to view the scheme favourably while not committing his party to that view until there was further discussion among its members.

"Chronicle" Photos.
Vast crowds of people visited the sonat Chaupatty on the occasion of the immersion ceremony of Ganesh idols on Monday evening.

B. N. RLY. LABOUR REDUCTION

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Before the Assembly met there was a discussion in the lobbies regarding the proposed adjournment motion of Mr. M. K. Acharya on the action of the B. N. Railway authorities in reducing their labour force at Kharagpur Workshops by 2,000 men. At question time Mr. N. M. Joshi was told by Mr. Parsons that the B. N. Railway administration though their workshop methods had not yet been completely reorganised had carried out certain improvements which coupled with a diminution in the amount of repair work to be done enabled them to effect a reduction of about 2,000 men in a labour force of about 12,000 in the Workshops there. Answering a further question of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Parsons stated that the railway authorities issued a notice inviting voluntary resignations from the men and offered certain privileges to those who resigned but the notice also pointed out that in the event of an insufficient number of men resigning voluntarily it would be necessary to resort to compulsory retirements. The period of receipt of voluntary resignation was extended till 7th September. The Agent of the Railway was in close touch with the labour union and kept the men fully informed of the methods by which reductions would be effected. 178 men were discharged some time before the issue of this notice because there was no work for them. The discharges were then suspended as the agent considered it necessary to let the labour union know what action was proposed before proceeding further. Government were not aware of the exact length of service of these men but it was quite probable that some of them had more than fifteen years' service.—A. P.

WOMEN BRIGADE AT WORK

NEW COMERS JOIN OLD HANDS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON CHAIWALLA'S DEATH

In the official report to the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police, De Lisle Road section writes in connection with the disturbance at the Sir S. Broacha Mill:—

A letter was received at the De Lisle Road Police Station on Tuesday at 3-45 p.m. from Mr. B. H. Chaiwalla, that he was going to put out about 200 women and replacing them by new women hands. As he expected some disturbance, he asked for police assistance. Accordingly Inspector Karnik gave orders to some constables from the lines to turn out the agitators. While this was being done, a phone message was received stating that trouble had already started. Inspector Karnik accompanied by Sergeant Williams and Sub-Inspector Alim hurried up with a posse of constables to the mills. When they reached the mills the women were seen about 100 paces away in a group. Some of them had injuries to their persons and were bleeding. Mr. Chaiwalla was found in a semi-conscious state lying on the ground in his office and was taken to the Masina Hospital. The office of Mr. Chaiwalla and the adjoining office of the clerks alongside were found with their window panes smashed and stones lying all about the floors and on windows. Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that the trouble dated back to the 3rd instant when one Shivram who was recently appointed as an overseer by Mr. Chaiwalla to look after the work of the women in the spinning department was assaulted with bobbins by the women who alleged that Shivram was abusing them. No report of this was made to the police at the time but Shivram complained to Mr. Chaiwalla suggesting that the Naikin and the jobber should be dispensed with and new hands engaged in their places. With the consent of Mr. Chaiwalla Shivram accordingly engaged a new Naikin and some women workers to replace the old staff.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

At about 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the manger sent for the jobber and the Naikin and spoke to them in the office. He informed the Naikin that she was dismissed and told the jobber that she would also be dismissed. The Naikin who had six years' service in the mill and the jobber 12 years remonstrated with the manager and wanted a month's notice or a month's wages. Their demands were refused and both were told that they were dismissed. Some mill sepoys were sent already to turn out the women from the spinning department and the Naikin was sent with the sepoys to see that she took her umbrella and her food vessels and left the premises of the mills. When the Naikin went about 100 paces from the Manager's office, she was met by the other women who complained that they were turned out from the department. The women went on in a body to the Manager's office to complain and wanted him to come out and speak to them. The new Naikin and the new women workers were already at the back of the Manager's office ready to take the place of the old workers. The manager came out of the office and spoke to them telling them to leave the mill premises as they were dismissed. The women allege that they were abused, orders were given to the mill sepoys to assault them and to turn them out at once. This, with the fact of summary dismissal without notice or pay in lieu of the notice, appears to have led the women to stone the manager who went back to his office.

The mills sepoys in frout of the Manager's office had also stones thrown at them and they seem to have retaliated in self-defence. When these sepoys withdrew and the clerks had locked themselves up in an inner room, Mr. Chaiwalla was left all alone in his office with an office boy who bolted the door. The crowd soon set upon the door which gave away, a hinge coming off. The new hands also joined in and entered the room and commenced stoning Mr. Chaiwalla who was eventually picked up in a semi-conscious state when sent to the hospital where he died soon after admission.

FEELINGS AGAINST MANAGER

The whole cause was due to a feeling against the manager whose methods the mill-hands looked upon as arbitrary and unjust. There is a fairly long distance between the main gate of the mill and the Manager's office with the result that the mill hands seeing the police coming on made off to the mill buildings and the women were seen standing a few yards away from the office. All the injured persons were sent to the hospital.

Further investigations are in progress but there is nobody to identify the principal culprits as all had withdrawn and locked themselves up.

Mr. Byramjee Hormusji Chaiwalla, manager of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill who it was alleged, was assaulted by some women operatives on Tuesday afternoon in the mill premises died in the Masina Hospital the same evening.

CORONER'S INQUEST PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, who held an inquest at Dr. Masina Hospital, Putlibai Byramji widow of the deceased, residing at Hirji Mansion, Dubash Estate, Napean Sea Road, said, the deceased left home for his office at about 9 a.m. on Tuesday as usual. She received information in the afternoon that he was badly injured and taken to Msina Hospital. Witness went to the Hospital and found him dead.

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. N. T. Thanawalla, House Surgeon, Masina Hospital, said, the deceased was brought to the hospital by Mr. Cowasji Edulji Kias, Engineer of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, at about 4-15 p.m. He was semi-conscious and was unable to speak. He had many injuries on the head and face. The base of the skull had been fractured. There was further combined fracture of the base of the skull. He died at 5-25 p.m. In his opinion death was due to the fracture of the vault of the base of the skull which might have been caused by blunt weapons such as sticks and stones or both.

Further enquiry was adjourned till the 16th instant.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a series of five lectures on "The Russian Experiment, 1917-27" in extension of his course on Economic History at the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing) beginning on Saturday the 10th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The title of the lectures are:—

(1) Origin of the Russian Revolution.
(2) The Bolshevik Objective—How Far Attained.
(3) Change of Outlook.
(4) Summary of Results.
(5) Russia and the World.

The other lectures will come off on the 17th and the 24th of this month and the 1st and 8th of the next month.

The lectures are open to the public.

REFORMING COUNCIL OF "ELDERS"

WHAT SECOND CHAMBER SHOULD BE

SIR. P. C. SETHNA URGES ENQUIRY

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

In the Council of State the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna moved:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council the appointment of a Committee, consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated non-official or or official members of both the Houses of the Central Legislature with some Indians outside the Central Legislature who are known for their study and knowledge of constitutions to consider and report on: (1) Constitution and powers of the Council of State, (2) qualifications of members and voters thereof, (3) constitution of the constituencies entitled to entitled to elect members to the Council of State and on (4) other incidental matters so as to make the Council of State a proper revising Chamber. The said committee to report on or before the 1st August 1928."

Moving the resolution Sir Pheroze Sethna said the resolution raises a question of what should be the future constitution, powers functions etc. of this Council: The House is aware of the brief history of this Council.

The Indian Legislature was deliberately given a bicameral form and the question which we have got to consider is, is it possible to improve the system so as to make the Council of State conform to the sound conceptions of what a true second chamber should be? I do not think we shall ever go back upon the system and prefer a single chamber legislature.

THE TRUE SECOND CHAMBER.

Now, what is a true second chamber? What are its functions? In England there has been and there still is a good deal of discussion as regards the functions of the second chamber.

The Second Chamber is a body of what are called senatorial persons. That is, of persons who are so far advanced in age as to be free from vehement impetuosity of youth and yet not so far advanced as to have developed intellectual sluggishness or senility, men who will approach every question not from narrow party point of view but from the broad national point of view, who will bring to bear upon it a rich, mature, calm and trained judgment illumined by enlightened reason by actual, prectical experience of complicated human affairs, who will constantly endeavour to be just to all interests, to minorities no less than to majority and who will seek to reconcile and verify all interests for the common good of the nation. This may seem an ideal difficult of attainment. It is all the same an ideal to what we must approximate as much as possible.

FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

Now, let me turn to the constitution, powers etc. of the House so as to indicate some of the questions which the Committee which I am proposing will have to investigate. The Council of State consist of sixty members, of whom thirty-three are elected. The first question that arises is whether the number of the elected members is an adequate one. The second chamber it is true should not be a large unwieldy body. It should be a select compact body, and without contravening this principle, may not the number of elected members be increased? Then again, is there any need even in the transition stage for the official members, or, at any rate, for so many official members in this House? Further, if the constitution of India is to be developed on federal lines, if India is ultimately to be a federation, it is necessary to examine if the different provinces or states as they may come to be called should have an unequal representation, as at present, or should they elect the same number of members irrespective of the size and population of each province as is done in federal countries like America, South Africa and Australia? Federalism implies equality of constituent states in federal relation and this obviously means that no single state should have a preponderant or excessive representation in the second chamber which is regarded as special custodian of federal interests and relations, which broadly speaking, are the same in each case. Whilst, there is equal representation in the upper House, in the lower house the number of representatives is dependent on the size and population of the State.

The Council of State is elected on the principle of direct election, but the franchise is based mainly on high property qualification. If we classify all the various plans adopted for the constitution of the second chamber in different countries we shall find that they fall under each of these apart, of course, from the hereditary principle viz. (1) direct election by large constituencies; (2) Nomination for small number of chamber in order to secure the presence of persons of eminence not actively engaged in party politics; (3) election by local bodies grouped together in geographical areas on some such plan as obtains in France; (4) election by members of the provincial legislature and by local members of the first Chamber or by members of the first chamber themselves.

POWERS OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

The powers of the Council of State are almost coequal with those of the Legislative Assembly. Money bills are not excluded from its decision and its vote as in some countries and the only power which it does not possess, is that of voting on the budget which is exclusively vested in the Legislative Assembly. It is difficult to understand the logic of this arrangement. We have the right to vote on every Finance Bill. No difference is made between such bill and any other bill. All are treated alike. The Finance Bill, of course, brings in revenue which forms part of the budget but yet we cannot vote as to how the revenue should be spent. Our vote is asked for when it is a question of revenue. We are asked to sanction Government proposals of taxation, but we are debarred from sanctioning expenditure. We are considered fit to control the raising of money; we are not considered fit to control the expenditure thereof. Members of this Council, constituted as it is, represent a body of voters who pay the largest amount of revenue to Government either by way of land revenue or Income-tax, and yet they have no right to tell the Government, how the revenues ought to be spent. If the second chamber is to consist of men with riper judgment, surely their decisions on matters of public expenditure cannot fail to be valuable to the Government.

I, therefore, drop the suggestion which may well receive consideration viz. why should the budget not be considered and voted on in a joint sitting of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State? Such a system obtains in Norway and is certainly worth while considering whether it should not be adopted in this country.

As regards, the settlement of difference between the two Chambers convening of the joint sitting depends upon the discretion of the Governor General, who may or may not convene it. Why should such discretion be given to the Governor-General and why should not the joint sitting be made obligatory in such cases? This is a point which also deserves careful consideration. There are several other points in connection with this question of second chamber. One other point for consideration would be why the Council should not elect its President as does the Assembly.

I have said enough to show what an ample scope there is for reconsideration and revision of the system of the second chamber as it obtains in this country. The object is to secure the best possible system having regard first to the various theoretical considerations and views bearing on the subject, secondly to the lessons that may be drawn from the systems of other countries and their actual working, thirdly to special conditions of this country and fourthly to the actual working of the existing system since its inception.

WANTED NATIONAL SYSTEM.

There are features of the existing system to which reference must be made. Except in the Central Provinces where there is only one general constituency in all other provinces there are separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.

Can we not have a thoroughly and purely national system of representation at least in the case of the Council of State? Is it not possible to give at least a trial to such system for some time? Here is an important avenue for exploration and surely it deserves careful attention of all those upon whom rests the serious responsibility of building up an Indian nation. All the matters call for a full and careful investigation and therefore my resolution proposes that a committee of both the Houses should be appointed to consider and report on them.

DR. GOUR'S BILL REJECTED

ELDERS THROW OUT ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL,

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Council of State rejected Sir Hari Singh Gour's Criminal Law amendment Bill passed in the Assembly which was sponsered by Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the voting being 25 in favour of it and 17 against it.

The Bill aimed 'inter alia' at empowering persons to appeal to the High Court on the question of belonging to unlawful associations and thus challenging the powers of the Magistrates and the Local Government under the Act.—A. P.

LEADERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

JOINT DISCUSSION BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LONDON, September 6.

The Trades Union Congress is discussing to-day a resolution in reply to the Prime Minister's appeal for industrial peace, made in a public speech on his recent return from Canada. The Premier then said that masters and men could make equal contributions to the peaceful development of British industry, adding: "I look to the leaders of the Trade Unions, whose responsibility, like my own, is precisely equal to their position and their power, to give a lead in this sense at their gathering next week. I believe that they can put fresh heart into their followers if they do so. I believe that their followers will respond. I believe that employers will respond."

The President of the Congress, Mr. Hicks, in his reference yesterday to the Premier's appeal, strongly expressed the view that machinery for joint consultation and negotiations between employers and employed could be more fully used. He added: "The vexatious, toilsome and difficult period through which we are passing is a transitional period. There are many problems upon which joint discussion would prove of value at the present time." Similar views were expressed by many other Trade Union leaders. Mr. Ditrine, Secretary to the Congress, stated that Unions were not hostile or indifferent to the idea of industrial peace, but he thought that more could be done by direct exchange of views between those immediately concerned in the conduct of industry than anything the Government could do. To-day's resolution is being moved by Mr. Ernest Bevan, (Transport Workers) and seconded by Mr. J. H. Thomas (Railwaymen).—B. O. W.

SHIVAJI STATUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The writer, it seems, is ignorant of the fact that the panels about which he is complaining have been duly passed by Principal Soloman, who was appointed a judge, by the All-India Shivaji Memorial Committee.

The very writing of the writer betrays the fact that he has not seen the panels with his own eyes, else he would not have found place, for guerillas in the panels, when, to put in Otto Roothfields words. This group of reliefs confers distinction to the monument and will bring world-wide renown to the Sivaji Memorial".—Yours, etc.

R. C. KHER.

"JUSTICE TO UNTOUCHABLES"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report published in your highly esteemed daily was found to be false. The meeting was not and never meant, to be a "surprised" one, as the conveners had already announced it in the vernacular daily "Nava Kal" and not only that but they had circulated their motive to protest against the Resolution of the Brahmana Sabha and its overwhelming majority at 5 p.m. at Madhav Bag through hand-bills, a considerable time earlier. On the contrary, the so-called advocates surprised the conveners of the meeting by publishing a leaflet an hour before to hold a meeting which was not held, at 4-30 p.m. at the same place to support the Resolution of the Brahmana Sabha.

Immediately Vaidya Vasudeoshastri Ainapure came up to the platform, he read the hand-bill which invited the Brahmin public to protest against the resolution of the Brahmana Sabha and requested Mr. Madhava Rao Bhat to occupy the presidential chair. The proposition was duly seconded by Mr Moreshwar Bhalchandra Bhatawdekar. After occupying the chair, Mr. Bhat dissolved the meeting on the ground that it was impossible to conduct the proceedings of the meeting with decency, as the opposition party insisted on their right to vote and as disturbance was apprehended the hall was closed by the manage

Thereafter no meeting was held in or outside the premises. Mr. Ainapure Shastri was never voted to the chair as he himself moved the motion.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF BRAHMAN SABHA.

REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS.

MANCHESTER COTTON-SPINNERS DECISION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

A private meeting of the American Section of Cottonspinners Federation at Manchester has recommended curtailmeab of production by stoppage of work on Saturday and Monday or its equivalent from 10th September until the end of October. This means thirteen hours of idleness every week.—Reuter's Special.

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FLOOD RELIEF IN GUJARAT

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Musalmans of Surat and Rander had appointed a Committee to give relief to those brothers, in Gujarat, and particularly in Broach, Baroda, Amod, Jambusar, Kaira District, Cambay and Ahmedabad District, who are ruined and are rendered homeless and helpless by the floods, the members of which had resolved that they should personally visit the places of distress, render help and submit an authentic report to the Committee. Consequently, the belownamed gentlemen of the Committee:—Sheth Singapuri Saheb, Sheth Ahmed Aref Mulla, Sheth Kasam Surti, Sheth Ajam Amed Ismail, Sheth Mahmad Afzal Nurmahwalla, Sheth Chhota Yakuballi, and others, had inspected the places of distress.

We first of all went to Amod Taluka after visiting Broach. Much damage is caused in Amod. During the continuance of rain, hundreds of helpless and homeless men were given protection by Namdar Thakor Saheb and Patel Adam Vallidadabhai, by putting them in their residences, without distinction of caste or creed, and they all were fed. The services of those Sahebs are such as could never be forgotten. We regret to record that necessary aid has not been received by Mahomedans at Amod from the Samiti and Local Board. Amod village contains good many respectable persons, who had rendered help at the cost of their life, without distinction of caste or creed, at a most trying and critical moment. It is not understood why any of those sacrificing men have not been selected in the Samiti or Local Board. The Dhadhar Relief Committee has been established in Amod, and the honour of being its President is due to Namdar Thakor Saheb of Amod, from whom relief is afforded to persons irrespective of caste or creed.

We then went to Jambusar. Here the situation is worse than Amod. The same is the condition of the Samitiwallas here, as was noticed at Amod. We are at a loss to understand why Mussalmans are excluded from the Samiti. Here, too, the Muslims have under great difficulty, supplied all persons with clothes and necessaries. Sheth Mahmadbhai has distributed grain to many a distressed men. In view of such slackness of the Samiti, it has been found necessary to establish a Muslim Relief Committee at Jambusar. We trust that people will assist these benevolent men.

Next we came to Baroda. Condition in Baroda is much more worse than Jambusar or Amod. Thousands of rupees have been distributed as relief. Many Committees have been formed here, one of which is founded by the Kunvar Saheb, where relief is given without distinction of caste or creed, for which all, praise, is due to the Kunvar Saheb. It is surprising that relief has not been given to those Mussalmans who saved the lives of hundreds of men at the cost of their lives?

We have now arrived in the Kaira District. Our one batch has been touring in Anand, Borsad, Cambay, Petlad, and Thasra. The other has gone towards Nadiad, Mehmadabad, etc. What did we see here? We are assured that only 5 per cent. relief has been given to Mussalmans. Vina has not been approached by any Samiti till now. Mussalmans owing to Purdah system, did not go to the office of the Samiti to take grain. Some females of Undhela village had gone to Matar to take grain by taking passes from volunteers, and they to return empty-handed. On receipt of written and oral reports from the whole of the District, that Mussalmans do not get the aid. Nadiadwalla Bhai Ismail Gandhi, as the last resource, founded a District Relief Committee for Muslims, in which respectable gentlemen of the District have been appointed, and under whose advice the work is conducted. We are highly satisfied to see the noble work of the members of the Relief Committee. Bhai Ismail Gandhi and Mr. R. M. Malek are both young and experienced men, who do the work with full assiduity.

It is necessary to help this Muslim Relief Committee as soon as possible, and it is the duty of Muslims to help the Committee to save starving and homeless men. Many Muslims are rendered desolate in this District. Men who are homeless are living in bamboo sheds, while rain falls from above. Such is the condition of Muslims in all villages. We visited next day in company with Secretary Mr. Malek, Mehmadabad, Kesra, Sunj, Bhumas, Vanthvali, Mahudha, Matar and Sandhana, where view of the condition of Mussalmans is heartburning. At such a critical time, all brothers should help the Relief Committee to enable it to give aid to our brethren who are living in this jungle, as their primary duty. The picture of the condition of big villages burns the heart, then what to speak of the condition of mall villages which are impassable owing to water? Our imagination staggers at this idea In Aindiapia, Mulaj and Dawapura, houses of all Mussalmans have fallen down. They are living in jungle in sheds made of four beams, and open on all sides. It is not proper to withhold giving any relief at such a critical time. If there be at least two lacs of rupees or more than that, then only would the condition of the Muslims of the District would improve to some extent.

We once again request our Muslim and other brethern that this District is a big one, in which many Muslims have been rendered homeless and helpless and are almost starving, and at such a critical time, relief may kindly be sent to the Kaira District Relief Committee at Nadiad or to the said Committee through the Collector of the District.—Yours, etc.

AHMED IBRAHIM SINGAPURI,
Surat Musibat Zada
Relief Committee.

Camp Nadiad,
September 3.

MOULVI FUZLURRAHM AN PROHIBITED FROM GIVING LECTURE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in his latter of the 2nd instant has prohibited me from delivering public lectures in the city and island of Bombay for one month, as he imagines that delivery of such lectures is likely to inflame religious animosity and cause disturbance of the public peace.

As my silence or refusal to lecture during the month is likely to be misrepresented to or misunderstood by the Anjumans and the Muslim Public of Bombay. I request you to kindly give wide publicity hereto in your esteemed and valuable paper.—Yours, etc.

MOULVI FAZLURRAHMAN.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

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"MOTHER INDIA"

MISS SORABJI'S CALL TO WOMEN WORKERS.

WORK HARD FOR REFORMS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3. (By Mail.)

In regard to her articles in a Calcutta paper on Mother India, Miss Cornelia Sorabji told a representative of the Associated Press that her chief feeling about the book was a deep desire that we should not let slip any chance of service or sacrifice for Mother India, to which some of us might be stirred on reading the book that it should not be difficult to test the facts cited in the first part of the book. If these were found true both English and Indian men and women had no alternative but to start a great campaign for rousing public opinion to set right at a quicker pace than our present methods allow the wrongs done to women and children. It was only lately that England got her midwives board, controlling the Sarah Cramp of whom Dickens wrote. So there was no need for despair. But we would have to work harder in India for this and kindred reforms, because we were handicapped by custom supposed to be based on religion, by the reserve and conservatism of an ancient people, and by a paucity of women workers.

"TURNING THE WHEELS."

About ignorance and illiteracy Mr. Gokhale had cried in the wilderness as long ago as 1907. Both for educational and medical work we wanted women. There was a use for the Hindu widow with her capacity for sacrifice and saint-hood. It needed but that we should inspire, demand, and provide for this use of her. Miss Sorabji could not herself read into the book political propaganda against self-Government. On the contrary we were urged to stand on our own legs, the new constitution is described as somehow "turning the wheels", and we were warned to educate the masses against the time when plenary power should be ours.

A book in answer to "Mother India" is clamoured for by some. Why not two separate books? One on sociology one on politics—though after all our best answer would be our ability to deal instantly and completely with our domestic affairs. For those who have the power to see, the vision is there of her sons and daughters to "Mother India" as she walks among the paddy stalks in the darkening twilight with the blue stars shining in her hair. For the rest—None but self can humiliate self.—A. P.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE ON NAGPUR RIOTS

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

The following Press communique dated the sixth has been issued by the Central Provinces Government:—

The following is the narrative of incidents connected with the communal trouble which broke out in Nagpur city on the evening of the 4th of September. A small Mahomedan procession which is said to have been celebrating the death of a Mahomedan who was killed in the communal troubles of 1924 came into conflict with some Hindus and stones were thrown and lathies used. This led to the occurrence of a number of small riots in various parts of the city. Koshtipura and Momipura, however, remained quiet. Uptil 9 a.m. on the morning of the 5th the number of cases which had been received in the Mayo Hospital was 43 Muslims and eleven Hindus. Five of the former cases and one of the latter were serious. In addition one Hindu was reported to have died of his injuries. Rioting broke out again yesterday in all parts of the city and special armed force were called in from outside and troops from the fort. Over twenty cases of arson occurred and a Mahomedan in the quarter where most of the arson cases occurred fired on the Hindu crowd killing three and injuring some others. Three Mahomedans were arrested and the rest in this quarter were evacuated elsewhere to safety.

FIRING FROM MOSQUE.

A similar serious incident occurred in the evening and a Mahomedan who had been firing from a mosque on Hindus was arrested. Four Hindus detected in setting fire to a Mahomedan house were arrested. After dark calm was restored and there was no more trouble till this morning when two more isolated murders took place. Troops arrived this morning from Kamptee and military pickets have been posted over the city. The total number dead up to 10 a.m. this morning is twenty-two and injured who are in hospital just over a hundred. It is too early as yet to make any comments on the trouble which has arisen. Government is taking all possible measures to deal with the situation and meanwhile it looks to all law-abiding citizens to remain calm and to do nothing which may tend to cause alarm or further to embarrass the work of the police. The spreading of unfounded rumours is specially to be deprecated.—A. P.

SHOPS CLOSED AGAIN

GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN AFFECTED AREAS

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

Military and police are still patrolling the town, though the atmosphere is calm. The mills remain closed as the mill-hands have not resumed work. So far nineteen persons are reported to have succumbed to their injuries in the hospital and more are in a precarious condition. Shops opened this morning, but were closed again nearly immediately as rumours went about of fresh outbreaks and stray assaults in different parts of the city. The Governor made a tour of the disturbed area and visited the kotwali this morning.—Free Press.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

'DO NOT NEGLECT COUNTRIES IN FAR EAST."

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY'S WARNING TO THE COUNCIL

LONDON, September 6.

Geneva.—In the Assembly Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar opening the debate on the work of the past year, congratulated the League on the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of its work and referred to the way India had been fulfilling in practice the ideals of the League. He congratulated the League on realising the importance of India and Eastern problems but it was not easy for his countrymen remote and absorbed in their own problems to realise concretely how the ideals of the League were being converted into practice. He would welcome any increase in the relations between the practical work of the League and the actual interests of India. He believed that it was through technical organisations of the League that ideals of the League could be more adequately realised in non-European countries. He dwelt on the importance of the health organisations particularly the Bureau at Singapore in assisting the control of epidemics and welcomed the projected tour in India of the Medical Officers, associated with the League from which he anticipated valuable results. He emphasised special interest of India in the Economic Conference and said that the present fiscal policy of India showed that it was in harmony in principle with the conclusions of the Conference. He hoped that the attitude of the League towards the work of the Conference would demonstrate its interest in the problems and conditions of countries far removed from Europe but forming important factors in the sum total of world economy. He concluded by saying that India was most anxious to participate in the labours of the League.—Reuter.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN SURAT.

ARMED POLICE PATROL CITY.

SURAT, Sept. 5.

Armed and mounted police were assembled outside the mosques in Surat to-day as it was apprehended that there might be some trouble as a sequel to the Ganapati processions.

The locality in which the riot occurred during the Shivaji Ter-centenary celebration was strongly guarded.

No music was allowed in front of mosques but Muslim objections to Hindus crying "Ganapati Bapa Moreyya" were overruled.

Both communities are still considerably excited, and it is suggested that there should be joint consultations between officials and Hindus and Muslims.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN CAWNPORE

VIGOROUS POLICE ENQUIRY GOING ON

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.

The situation here has much improved. Shops are open and business is normal. About 40 Hindus and 90 Muslims have been arrested on charge of rioting and about 100 Hindus and 40 Muslims have been arrested for alleged infringing orders under Section 144. One Hindu and one Muslim have so far died as a result of the riot. 37 Muslims and 20 Hindus were admitted in all as indoor patients in hospitals and 14 Hindus and 14 Muslims are still left in hospitals. One Hindu is in a precarious condition. 58 Muslims and 60 Hindus, injured in the riot, were treated as outdoor patients.

50 persons arrested in connection with the riot were produced to-day before the City Magistrate. Their case will be taken on 12th September.—A. P.

200 SCOTLAND SHEEP FOR JAMNAGAR.

TO IMPROVE LOCAL SPECIES.

JAMNAGAR, Sept. 5.

The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar has imported two hundred sheep from Scotland for the purpose of improving the local species by cross breeding.—A. P.

DISLOCATION ON CHITTAGONG RAILWAY

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 6.

There has been dislocation of railway traffic owing to breaches near Pahartali station in consequence of heavy rains which the town and certain other parts of the district have been experiencing for the last three days.—A. P.

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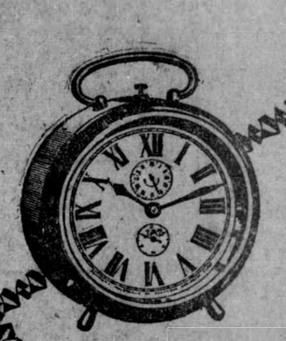

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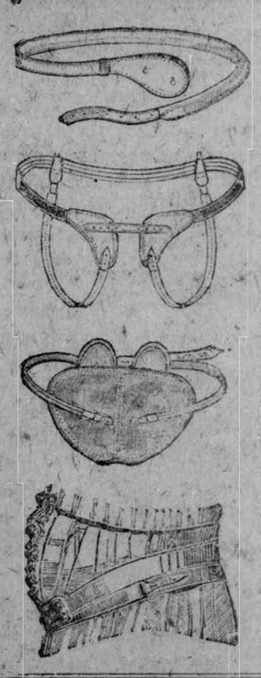

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